CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28715—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th Apr
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	550	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	3750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4079	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
PENINSULAR	4072	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2863	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	19th May.
IMPERATOR	C. Reutinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3-800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages on route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,163 tons, on the 13th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 16th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 17th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and American.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st Instant our ADVERTISED and LIST PRICES are ADVANCED 10 per Cent. owing to the fall in EXCHANGE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

RELIABLE GOODS FOR THE JOURNEY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. CASH TAILORS.

HIGHLAND MALT.

A WELL-MATURED SPIRIT, EXCEPTIONALLY MELLOW TO THE TASTE.

Cash, per Doz., Rs. 27. Credit, per Doz., Rs. 30.
N.B.—Owing to decline in Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 5 per cent.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Potash Water.
Lithia Water (Simple).
Ærated Water.
Lemonade.
Ginger Ade.
Quinine Tonic.
Ginger Beer.
Ginger Ale.
Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The prices of 'Xmas 1891 catalogue are increased by 10 per cent. from April 1st, on account of Exchange.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Blackwood Frame, white Figures	1 0
Boxwood Frame, from	1 0
Boxwood Frame, bevilled edges, F. and C. Scales	1 12
Porcelain Frame, F. and C. Scales Spirit Rs. 3-8; Mercury	4 0
Opal and Ebony on Boxwood Frames, F. and C. Scales, from Rs. 6-8 to	15 0
Bath or Brewers, from Rs. 2 to	3 8
Pocket or Travelling	5 0
Registering for Garden use	2 0
Maximum Rs. 4-0, Minimum	3 0
Demenuon, Self-registering, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Rs. 8-8 to	15 8

BAROMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Travellers' Watch Size Aneroid, from Rs. 25 to	55 0
Hutchinson's Improved Aneroid	50 0
Watch Aneroid, altitude scale, with compass at back, in double snap case	55 0
Watch Aneroid as above, but with altitude scale compensated, day and night compass, and thermometer	70 0
Engineer's Surveying Aneroid, Rs. 72 to	85 0
Tourist Combination Set, comprising Flat Watch Aneroid, altitude scale, compass, Singer's or Bar needle thermometer on ivory scale, the whole mounted in leather heart-shaped case	70 0
Tourist Combination Set, same as above, but with altitude scale compensated for temperature, and best Singer's compass with agate centre and stop	80

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 per cent.

BOMBAY, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Dozen.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" 5 Medium	4 8
" 4 Large	4 12
" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	"	290
Do.	do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	"	375
Do.	Rosewood	"	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano	by Broadwood	"	350
Do.	Ebonized	"	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1891.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital—		
Amount paid-up fixed abroad at par		1,000,000 0 0
Reserve Fund—		
Amount of this Fund on 31st December, 1891	130,000 0 0	
Less deduction as per Profit and Loss Account	60,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Deposits—		
Current Accounts	1,495,674 12 0	
Fixed Deposits	3,018,549 11 10	4,514,224 3 10
Exchange—		
Bills Payable, including Credits issued		940,104 1 7
Balance of Exchange and Miscellaneous Accounts		63,202 16 4
Profit and Loss—		
Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1890	6,005 2 3	
Net Profits of 1891	51,238 17 8	
	57,243 19 11	
Less Interim dividend paid 1st October, 1891	25,000 0 0	32,243 19 11
		£6,619,775 1 8
Contingent liability—		
Baring Guarantee Fund, £100,000.		

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in Hand		1,556,656 4 0
House Property		168,500 0 0
Investments—		
Government Securities, &c.		
Consols	95,232 16 8	
Indian	264,891 13 7	
Colonial	78,986 3 8	
Metropolitan Stock	52,590 12 6	
Railway Debentures and Guaranteed Stock	14,077 0 0	495,788 6 5
General: consisting of Discounts, Loans, Credits, and other Advances		2,922,381 12 0
		3,448,169 18 5
Exchange—		
Bills Receivable, including Security for Credits issued		1,446,448 19 3
		£6,619,775 1 8

A. J. VERINI, Accountant.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1891.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fund to meet loss in Bombay		60,000 0 0
Dividend—		
Intermediate Half-yearly Dividend, paid 1st October 1891, free of Income Tax, at 5 per cent. per annum	25,000 0 0	
Ditto—		
Recommended to be declared in full of the year 1891, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for six months, free of Income Tax	25,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Balance carried forward		7,243 19 11
		£117,243 19 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1890		6,005 2 3
Profits—		
Amount realized during the year 1891, provision having been made for bad and doubtful debts, save in respect of account per contra	263,232 14 9	
Deduct Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits	£141,070 6 9	
Expenditure for Management, &c., and Income Tax	70,923 10 1	211,993 17 1
		51,238 17 8
		57,243 19 11
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund to meet loss per contra		60,000 0 0
		£117,243 19 11

W. L. ALEXANDER,
G. F. MEWBURN, } Directors.

A. J. VERINI, Accountant.

We have compared the above statements with the Bank's Books and Securities at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the several Branches, and have found the same to be in accordance therewith. The Assets to the extent of the Capital are valued in Silver currencies at par.

10th March, 1892.

EVAN A. JACK,
W. A. BROWNE, A.C.A., } Auditors.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 103, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT :—
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE above DEPOT will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

WANTED

TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS with a good knowledge of both construction and Office work. Men with a good Mechanical Training would be preferred. For further particulars apply to

THE TELEGRAPH ENGINEER,
Madras Railway, Arkonam.
H. R. P. CARTER,
Ag. Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 9th April, 1892.

WANTED

TWO EUROPEAN TRAVELLING INSPECTORS of ACCOUNTS, must be thoroughly acquainted with the Stato Railway system of Station accounts. Salary Rs. 110, rising to Rs. 160 by annual increments for approved service, with usual travelling allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to :—

ARTHUR H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts,
B. and N. W. and Tirhoot Railways, Gorakhpur.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1. at Loyds, 382 tons gross, 223 nett, built in 1886, at Glasgow by Murdoch and Murray. She is well equipped and thoroughly seaworthy. Expected from Zanzibar about the 20th instant. Offers to be made to, and further particulars obtained from the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvie.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of ANANDRAO and SHAPOORJI, which had been formed by the Undersigned for the purpose of converting certain Mangrove Swamps at Matoonga and Sion into Salt works and of manufacturing and selling Salt therein, was on the 6th day of March 1892, by mutual consent, dissolved, the Undersigned Shapoorji Rustomji Mistri taking over to himself exclusively the land and the works at Sion known as "Narayan Agar" and the Undersigned Anandrao Narayan Wasudev taking over to himself exclusively the land and works at Matoonga, known as "Rustom Agar," and that from the said 6th day of March last the business of manufacturing and selling salt on the said respective Agars has been carried on and the same will henceforth be carried on by the Undersigned respectively on their respective individual accounts.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1892.

ANANDRAO NARAYAN WASUDEV,
SHAPOORJI RUSTOMJI MISTRI.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April 1892, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay. 11th April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 7th day of May 1892, both days inclusive.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST SERVICE,
40 PIECES,
RUPEES 10.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE ARMY, NAVY, & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
OF
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
Beg to announce that the
PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
of this Society is
NOW OPEN
TO
Shareholders, Ticketholders, and the General Public of India.

Dated 11th April, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 11th day of April, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the FIFTH and FINAL Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other vouchers as are held by them.—Dated, 1st Day of April, 1892.

(Sd.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
" N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per Share for the half-year, ended 31st December, 1891, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1892, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders, whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 12th April, 1892.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 5th to Tuesday the 12th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esqr., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA.
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, March 30, 1892.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' POWERS ACT, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRIETTA VARY WATT, late of Horton Hall, near Leek, in the County of Stafford, widow, European, deceased (who died at Aix les Bains, in France, on or about the 30th day of May, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of her Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Canly, the Executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf, at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and mortgagees' POWERS ACT 1866", Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE LODWICK WARDEN, late of Pembroke Lodge, No. 3, Loam Terrace, East Leamington, in the County of Warwick, a Major-General on the retired list of the Bombay Staff Corps, European, deceased (who died at Leamington, Spa, in the County of Warwick aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow, the Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow or to the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS :—

BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of FILLIS' CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H. P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz Dynamo volts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Brothers last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at opposite to Church Lane.

ADDRESS :—

W. LUNARDI,
Esplanade Hotel.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. SEVENTEEN (17) Elephants of different sizes, and of both sexes (namely 8 males, 9 females), all young, in good condition and well-tamed, lately captured in Mysore, will be sold by Public Auction at Paulghat, on 15th April, 1892.
2. Fifty per cent. to be paid immediately after the sale is closed by purchasers, and the balance within two days from date of sale, failing which any unpaid for animal may be re-sold at the risk of the first purchasers.
3. One (1) per cent. discount will be allowed to those who pay in full on day of sale for their elephants.
4. Five (5) rupees per elephant per diem will be charged for keep of elephants after day of sale.

K. SHAMIENGAR,
Assist. Supdt. of Kheddahs, Mysore.

Mysore, 30th March, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખ્માહમની ફ્રાૅ
ઍ. ઍ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old,"	50 0
Guaranteed	
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.

Quarts, Rs. 59 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 31-8-0 " "

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATIONS [illegible] Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronog... [illegible] metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

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Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to		£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		£7,891,896
GROWTH OF FUNDS.		
1875	£2,288,417	
1885	£5,502,901	
1890	£4,538,542	
Increase	£7,891,896	

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Annual Meeting, 4 p.m.
The Anti-Usury League Meeting, Vegetarian Society Rooms, Church Lane, 6-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting of the N. G. Library, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tynedale, Savitri, and Northumbria entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Krishna, yesterday; and the s. s. Ashdown and Cleveland left it on Saturday, and the s. s. La Seyne, yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the members will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for business, already announced on the 4th instant.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—Jaisinga Manchand, residing in a bungalow, at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police, that his bungalow was broken into, on Friday, the 8th instant, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 770, stolen from a cupboard in his room.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, GRANT ROAD.—Mr. W. H. Rowe, of the Telegraph Department, will read a paper at the above Rooms, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Electricity and Some of its Practical Applications." The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams and with some experiments in telegraph signalling. The meeting is open to the public.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Anti-Usury League will be held, to-day, at 6-30 p. m., in the rooms of the Vegetarian Society, Church Lane, Mr. Gostling presiding. It will be proposed that a letter be sent to the Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Act Commission, asking that the Commission consider the advisability of extending that Act to other districts than the Deccan.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.—The first quarterly meetings of the League are proposed to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and the 13th inst., at 8 p.m., in the Hall of the Shivaji High School (Girgaum), on both of which occasions Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, the President of the League, will be in the chair. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Conversation Meeting. The presence of the English-knowing public on both those occasions is respectfully solicited. An English address will be delivered by Mr. P. Nagarkar, at 8 p.m., this evening, at the Shivaji High School, Girgaum. Subject: "Temptations to Young Men in Large Cities." Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar will be in the chair.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL IN BOMBAY.—Herr Albert Friedenthal, the German pianist, who is now on a tour round the world, expects to be in Bombay this week, and will, shortly after his arrival, give a few pianoforte recitals. He comes to Bombay at a bad time, just when the weather is at its hottest, and when the lounge is preferred of an evening to the heat of a concert room. The reputation of the renowned pianist, however, should awaken the curiosity of the music-loving public, and bring them out to hear the brilliant performances of Herr Friedenthal.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	A Cavalry Ride ..... Alice Upton.
Overture	The Dream ..... C. G. Briggs.
Polka Mazurka	Greeting to Love ..... Kühner.
Selection	The Nautch Girl ..... Solomon.
Valse	Viennoise ..... Czibulka.
Lancers	'Arry and' Arriet ..... John Crook.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Shewa Mugga was charged by Inspector Saunders with theft, as a servant, of currency notes, to the value of Rs. 500. Hurryshunkerdas Chedilal, the complainant, who described himself as a dealer in Mirzapore carpets, doing business in Cavel Street, deposed to finding his money missing from his cash-box, which he had secured in a larger safe, on Friday evening last. He became suspicious of the prisoner's guilt since he admitted him into his confidence, and he frequently had the use of his keys. When the offender found himself in police custody and his crime would inevitably be brought to light, he confessed stealing the notes and unearthed them from concealment from beneath a chatty. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo hard labour for seven months.

DISTURBANCE AT BELVEDERE ROAD.—On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, a disturbance took place between some Eurasian and Goanese young men, at Belvedere Road, Mazagon. A European, named Fraser, it would seem, came out of a chawl in that road with a revolver in his hand. He went straight to a Mahomedan's cold-drink shop to get some water, and as he was talking to the Mahomedan shop-keeper, a Goanese, named Texeira, snatched the revolver from his hand. On Inspector Saunderson arriving on the scene the Goanese handed the revolver, which had one cartridge in it, to him. Frazer ran after Texeira to get back his revolver when somebody came on Fraser from behind and struck him a severe blow on the head with a stick inflicting a deep wound. Fraser was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He denies having had the revolver in his hand, and disclaims its ownership. The police are making further enquiries into the matter.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomedkhan Rajakhan Abdoolla, and sixteen others were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards in a common gambling house, at Arthur Road. The first accused was further charged with keeping a gaming house. Inspector Jones having received intimation that the accused were gambling in the house, went thither in company of several policemen, and arrested the whole of the accused in the act of gambling. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused and sentenced the first and the second of the accused, who were notorious gamblers, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. Six others were fined Rs. 25 each, while the remaining nine Rs. 5 each. Rs. 37 which were found on the ground and on the person of the accused, were ordered to be confiscated by the Magistrate.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—Of all the representations of the Passion of Jesus Christ, during the lenten services in the Church of St. Peter, none deserve a better mention than the one introduced, on Sunday last, by the Sacristan, Mr. J. A. Gomes, after a lapse of about a quarter of a century, or at least which was first introduced, during the vicarship of the Archbishop Leo. Meurin, S. J. In the fields adjoining the Church, a raised platform was erected by the Sacristan, in which was represented a live Pontius Pilate washing his hands. On the same platform six young girls dressed in white garments with wreaths of lilies on their foreheads, very sweetly sang the *Nolite Flere*, to the accompaniment of a select orchestra. The exquisite taste displayed in the preparation of the platform, and the skill with which the young girls were taught by the Sacristan, was much appreciated by all assembled there. This is a good example of encouragement in music to young girls. The group of singers consisted of Misses Clara Mary A. De Souza, Caroline Dias, Petrolina De Souza, S. Anna De Souza, Rose Almeida, and A. Gonsalves. Next to the platform was a very nicely decorated Station of the Cross representing Jesus Crucified, this was erected by Mr. Paul Vessaocar and others. Here the Defensor having been chanted by the St. Peter's Band, Rev. Father J. Nuckel, S. J., preached a very eloquent sermon on the Passion of Jesus Christ, and very pathetically impressed the minds of the congregation with the sufferings of Jesus Christ.

RETIREMENT OF THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—On the approaching temporary retirement of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun to Portugal to enjoy a short holiday which has been sanctioned by the Portuguese Government, the parishioners of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon, assembled on Saturday evening, in a preliminary meeting in the corridor of the Church to consider the best means of giving a public demonstration to his Lordship before he leaves Bombay. There were present Dr. do Rozario, Messrs. V. Soares, F. X. de Silva, A. Couto, J. M. de Souza, J. D. Gonsalves, Dias, Menezes, F. D'Mello, De Souza, Lobo, and several other principal parishioners of Mazagon. Dr. do Rozario was voted to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting to which those present had assembled. Resolutions were then passed to invite the Bishop of Damaun at Mazagon, on a date to be fixed hereafter, to assist at a mass at the end of which an address was to be offered to Canon A. M. Calejo, the Vicar of the Church, and in the evening a solemn *Te Deum* to be chanted in honour of the Bishop, at the end of which an address to be presented to his Lordship and a souvenir to accompany the address. Rev. Marcal proposed that the name of the Society of N. S. de Piedade be also represented in the address as it was not convenient to give on the part of the Society a separate address to the Bishop. All the resolutions having been carried unanimously a subscription list was opened, and about Rs. 300 were subscribed on the spot. The nature of the souvenir would be decided hereafter according to the amount of subscriptions that may be collected. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Sessions, which commenced yesterday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Mr. Rodgers, Veterinary Surgeon of the Bombay Tramway Company, applied for exemption from service on the common jury on the ground that, owing to the great sickness among the horses of the Company in this hot weather, his duties were very heavy and required his constant attention. His lordship granted the application.

Mr. A. C. Ludd, a common juror, on being called to take his place in the panel, asked to be excused on the ground that he was suffering from ill-health.

The Judge: What is the matter with you: We are all more or less unwell this weather?

Mr. Ludd: I have a severe pain in the side, my Lord.

The judge said he could not excuse him unless he produced a medical certificate or an affidavit. The juror then left the Court to comply with his lordship's direction.

BEING IN POSSESSION OF A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.

Keshrimall Hurchand, a Nusseerabad Marwaree, was charged with having in his possession a forged currency note of the Calcutta circuit for Rs. 500, which he knew to be forged and intended to use as genuine. He was further charged with using the note as a genuine one. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Russell defended the prisoner.

The Advocate-General, in his address to the jury, said that cases of the character of the one before them were not of frequent occurrence in this country. The case rested within very narrow limits; and the witnesses were very few, fewer in fact that they should have been owing to two of those who were examined before the magistrate, having kept out of the way since that time; and another witness having since died. The jury would have to satisfy themselves that the currency note was forged. There would be no doubt on the point as he should be able to show them that the note bore upon the face of it letters and figures that were never used in Rs. 500 notes of the Calcutta circuit. That the forgery was of a dangerous character he was sure the jury would agree with him, the note being of such a nature as could easily be imposed on an inexperienced person, the principal outward means of detection being the imperfections of the printing on its surface. It appeared that, on the 22nd January last, the prisoner went to the shop of a goldsmith named Motilal Vijbhucandas at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, and asked for four tolas of gold. Being questioned if he had the money to pay for his intended purchase, the prisoner produced the note, which was examined by Motilal, who, having a good eye for notes, and having his suspicions aroused as to its genuineness, sent for two relations. The latter, on seeing the note, also came to the conclusion that it was a forgery, whereupon the police were sent for and the accused was taken into custody by Inspector Nolan. The note was subsequently sent to the Paper Currency Office and pronounced to be a forgery. The Advocate-General said there could be no doubt that the accused intended to use the note. The question for the jury to determine was whether, at the time of tendering it, he knew it to be forged, as it would be no offence if the prisoner had received the note innocently and had tried to pass it in the usual away, believing it to be genuine.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, his lordship, finding that two witnesses, named Pratabchund Shewkernath, commission agent, and Gopi Rampertab, a boardinghouse-keeper, had failed to attend, fined each of them Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Russell addressed the jury for the defence. They had to be satisfied in their own minds that the prisoner had full knowledge that the note presented by him was a forgery. He thought that it could not be held that his client had committed the offence of attempting to use the note as genuine, knowing it to be forged; and that he had not tendered it in the ordinary sense of the term, he could not be found guilty of that part of the charge. There was no doubt that the note was a forgery; but the learned counsel would call witnesses to show that some ten months ago, at Nusseerabad, the uncle of the prisoner, named Jogul Kessor, had given the note to him. The uncle at the time was on his death-bed, and the prisoner, on receiving the note, which had many different signatures endorsed on it, showing that it had passed through many hands, came to Bombay with it for purchasing ornaments for his wife, which he had intimated to be the reason for his visit to Bombay.

His lordship, at the close of the case, summed it up to the jury. The most important point to consider was whether the accused knew the note, when tending it, to be a forged one. There was no doubt that the prisoner was in possession of the note which was a very clumsy imitation of the real article. Another point was whether the witnesses for the defence, regarding the note having been given to the accused by his uncle, were to be believed. The uncle was a seller of brass pots and pans, and was it likely that in a business of that kind, he would have been in possession of even a good note for Rs. 500? There was nothing to show that, if such a note had been given to the prisoner, it was the same note that was found in his possession on the 22nd January last. Pointing out that the prisoner was a man of comparatively no means, his lordship told the jury to form their own opinion from the circumstance of his coming from Nusseerabad to Bombay to purchase four tolas of gold, when in all probability he could have bought it at Ajmere or some other place nearer his home.

The jury, after a consultation which extended over an hour, returned into Court at 5 p.m., when the foreman stated that the jury were not agreed, being five for a conviction and four for an acquittal.

The foreman said there was no likelihood of the jury agreeing, and his lordship discharged them, ordering that the prisoner should be re-tried.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Prag Sewdayal, a Purdesee, a jamadar in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was charged with causing mischief by fire. Mr. L. R. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. D. D. Davar defended the prisoner.

The prosecutor, a milkman, named Jugonnath Prag, kept a number of buffaloes and lived in a cadjan shed near the Wadia Mills, near Worlee, on the DeLisle Road. The prosecutor's wife and two male servants lived with him in his shed, while the prisoner lived in a chawl in close proximity, though at some little distance from the mill. The prisoner's chawl was owned by a Parsee named Framjee Hoshunjee, who had farmed out the rents to the prosecutor. The fire took place during the early part of the morning of the 25th February last. It would appear that some time previously the prisoner had erected a small shed near his chawl, which had been objected to by the Municipality, and required to be pulled down. The prisoner's landlord desired the prosecutor to tell the prisoner to remove the new shed. On the prosecutor conveying the message to him, the prisoner lost temper and expressed himself in very strong terms, accusing the prosecutor of being the cause of the annoyance and damage which were intended to be caused him. He was heard by three other persons to say to the prosecutor: "Very well, this is your doing; but we shall see how long your shed will be left standing." Strange to say the same night the prosecutor's shed was found to be on fire, while the inmates were asleep. The remarks of the accused were sufficient to show a motive for the distruction of the shed. The first person to discover the fire was one of the prosecutor's servants, who would state that he had actually seen the prisoner, who did night duty at the mill, setting fire to a quantity of grass which was stored against the sides of the shed. Although the night was a dark one, the prosecutor was able to recognise the prisoner by the light of the flames, and followed him as he ran towards the mill; but he had to return to liberate his buffaloes from the hut, which was eventually burnt down. The police, on coming on the scene and learning the facts of the case, arrested the accused. The offence was a serious one, and might have resulted in loss of life or personal injury.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, but had not finished when the Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

THE Lahore paper much regrets to hear of the sudden death, about half-past-twelve at night, on Thursday, of Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, Principal of the Government College, from cholera. The deceased gentleman lectured on Thursday morning as usual, and shortly after mid-day was taken ill. Serious symptoms rapidly set in, and about 9 o'clock in the evening collapse ensued, and three hours afterwards he breathed his last. Dr. Stulpnagel entered Government service just twenty-five years ago, and has filled, in succession, various posts in the Educational Department, and was, for many years, Inspector of Schools, changing places with Mr. Lewis, the former Principal of the Government College only a short time ago. He leaves several children by his first wife, the eldest of whom has just passed into the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, and a young widow with a child about twelve months old. General sympathy is felt by all classes with Mrs. Stulpnagel in her terribly sad and sudden bereavement. Dr. Stulpnagel was born on December 1st, 1842, so he was in his fiftieth year.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION REFUSED.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadadabhoy, the case of Pestonjee Cowasjee Pesikaka *vs.* D. M. Creada came on for hearing.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Davur, barrister, instructed by Mr. Heerjibhoy Dalal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, represented the defendant.

This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 425 and interest due on a promissory note executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff some time in March, 1890. At the hearing the defendant did not appear, and an *ex parte* decree was given against him. Some time after the passing of the decree the defendant, through his pleader, Mr. Shamrao Rele, put in an affidavit and obtained a rule for a new trial on the grounds that the summons in this case was not served upon him, but was posted on the door of somebody's house, and that the note sued upon, originally for Rs 125, and that plaintiff had fraudulently altered the word as well as figure "one" on the face of the note into "four." After hearing arguments the Full Court made the rule absolute for a new trial. On the 26th ultimo, the new trial came on for hearing, when Mr. Davur, for the plaintiff, stated to the Court that he had carefully considered the evidence at his disposal, and as he and Mr. Dalal had agreed that there was not sufficient evidence to carry the case to a successful termination, he would not tender any evidence. His Honour accordingly dismissed the suit, costs having been applied for by the defendant's pleader, but were not awarded.

Subsequently the defendant, through his pleader, moved his Honour for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why sanction should not be granted to him to prosecute the plaintiff on charges of forgery and perjury.

Mr. Brown appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, with Mr. Dalal, showed cause against it.

Mr. Brown said this was one of the clearest of cases of deliberate forgery and perjury, and in the interest of justice the plaintiff ought to be prosecuted. The plaintiff in the first place fraudulently served the summons on a wrong house, though there was no difficulty in serving the summons on the defendant personally, as both the parties are drivers on the G. I. P. Railway Company, and he then obtained a decree against the defendant by falsely swearing that Rs. 425 were due on the promissory note, and when the defendant came forward and challenged him to prove his case, the plaintiff retired and declined to lead evidence. Mr. Brown urged that that was tantamount to an admission that his case was false, and if such persons like the present plaintiff were not punished, there would be a serious miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Davur, on the other hand, in showing cause, first read an affidavit of his client, wherein he explained under what circumstances the plaintiff had to abandon the suit. The plaintiff in his affidavit stated that he is a man of some means, and was in the habit of lending money to a good many of his co-employes on the railway, and it was perfectly true that there was an alteration in the note sued upon, but that such alteration was made in the presence of the defendant and a witness, and was made with the fullest knowledge and concurrence of the defendant. He swore that the amount claimed was due under the bond, and that before the case came on for hearing the plaintiff fully believed he would be able to prove his case by the evidence of his witnesses. The defendant managed to get at his witnesses, and a few days before the hearing, his three witnesses, who were indebted to the plaintiff in the respective sums of Rs. 750, Rs. 150, and Rs. 100, on their several promissory notes, refused to give evidence in his favour and speak the truth, unless the plaintiff would hand them their promissory notes duly cancelled. The plaintiff further said the question involved in the case was so momentous for himself that he was half-inclined to make this sacrifice, and with that view took the advice of counsel. He was, however, advised that witnesses who could bargain in this manner were not to be relied upon even after the sacrifice of the amounts due by them, and that on the whole it would be a smaller sacrifice to abandon the present suit, rather than sacrifice such large sums of money with no positive certainty as to whether the witnesses would speak the truth or not. Under those circumstances the plaintiff was reluctantly compelled to abandon the suit, and that the present application was made with a male fide intention, and solely for the purpose of extorting money from him. After reading the affidavit, Mr. Davur argued that Section 195, of the Criminal Procedure Code, made the Court's sanction necessary with a view to protect litigants from the annoyance of a prosecution at the instance of unscrupulous litigants, who might be actuated by vindictive or vindictive motives. In the present case he had no hesitation in saying that this was an attempt on the part of the defendant and some of his friends who are debtors to the plaintiff to extort money from his client, and that the defendant was an impecunious man, and the costs of the application, which was so vigorously made, were defrayed by a disreputable coterie, amongst whom was a clerk in the Government department of this Court, whose name the learned counsel was prepared to give if necessary, as it was through that man that the proposals were made to his client that the present application for the sanction would be abandoned if plaintiff paid Rs. 500 to the defendant. Reverting to the law of the case, the learned counsel cited several decided cases which went to show that the judge had a discretion in granting sanction to prosecute, and that such sanction ought not to be granted unless it was necessary in the interest of justice, and unless the Judge was satisfied that a prima facie case had been made out that the party had committed the offence alleged against him; that unless there was a strong proof for believing that the party charged had committed the offence, or that there were reasonable grounds for believing that a jury would convict. The cases cited went to show that no sanction ought to be granted until the Judge was satisfied from evidence recorded before him that a criminal offence had been committed. Mr. Davur submitted that in the present case there was nothing to show that the offence had been committed, and asked his Honour to take a note that the motive actuating the defendant in making this application could not be honest. Under these circumstances the learned counsel asked the Court to dismiss the application.

Mr. Brown in reply urged that there was enough material before the Court on which to come to the conclusion that there were grounds for believing prima facie that the plaintiff had committed the offences charged against him, and consequently sanction ought to be granted.

His honour, in disposing of the application, said:—The learned solicitor agrees with the contention urged on behalf of the plaintiff, that I should not grant sanction asked for unless I am satisfied that it is necessary for the interests of justice, and that prima facie there are grounds to believe that the plaintiff had committed the offences with which he is charged. Have I reason, then, to believe that this is a bona fide application made with a view to get an offender punished? Here is an impecunious defendant who admits that he has been owing Rs. 125 to the defendant for nearly three years. He has not paid him a pice, and evidently had no intention of paying. At the hearing he pleads that he is exonerated from paying that sum, which was justly due by him, because plaintiff has meddled with the note. He pertinaciously makes this application for sanction, and that is most vigorously urged before me to-day. I do not know whether he incurs the expenses, or whether, as suggested by the learned counsel, other people continue to pay the costs: more probably the latter. However that may be, am I to suppose that this hard-up, impecunious defendant is actuated by honest motives, or is it not more likely that he asks this sanction to hold it in terrorem over the plaintiff for his own purposes? I have no doubt whatever in saying that this application is not made with a view to further the ends of justice, and I say that in the interests of justice it is very necessary that I should not grant this sanction. Then, again, what grounds have I, what materials are there before me to show that prima facie an offence has been committed? There is an apparent alteration on the note. Plaintiff admits the alteration. He says it was made with the knowledge and consent of the defendant. His counsel says: "I considered the evidence available. I did not think it sufficient. I did not think it worth while to take up the time of the Court. What is there here that is not truthful and honest? There have been numerous cases in which, when at the bar, I had to tell clients: "Well, I think your case is true. The alterations and erasures in the book or on the document are made bona fide, but what evidence have you to prove that in a court of law?" I think it was a proper exercise of discretion under the circumstances not to go further with a case which counsel felt he could not prove. Am I to presume simply from the fact that there is an alteration, that it was fraudulently made, and that is a forgery? I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I do not see any ground whatever for granting my sanction, and I refuse the application.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,410
Colonel P. Greig, 7th Bo. L. I.	25
Mrs. Jefferson	100
Total	Rs. 2,535

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Service of Penitence and address.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT FOR DEFAMATION.

W. S. THRELFALL VS. A. W. MACKENZIE.

THE plaintiff sued the defendant for defamation, claiming Rs. 10,000 damages. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff was the manager of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Limited, from October, 1890 to April, 1891. In the latter month he ceased to be the manager, and was succeeded by one Purshotum Atmaram, who had till then been in the employ of Mr. Fernandez, the chairman of the company. The company did not succeed, and on the 14th September, 1891, there was a meeting of shareholders at which the defendant read a paper, which contained the defamatory words. There were three matters with reference to which the defendant used language of which the plaintiff complained. 1. The defendant said that the company had suffered loss from the bad, unbusiness-like, and fraudulent management of the plaintiff and others. 2. He alleged that in February, 1891, the plaintiff, who was then manager of the company, had made a secret contract with Fillis' Circus for the supply of hay, &c., and had used the cash and credit of the company, but had not given the company the profits. 3. He said that in April, 1891, the plaintiff, who then ceased to be manager, had really sold his appointment to Purshotum, who was totally unfit for it; that in return for getting the appointment, Purshotum agreed to buy some shares from the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, the shares being then almost worthless.

The defence was that all the above statements were true, and that at all events they were privileged, being made at a meeting of shareholders.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the suit, said that in each of the instances referred to in the defendant's statement the plaintiff appeared to have acted in good faith, and no fraud appeared to have been committed. Referring to the different instances on which the charges of fraud and mismanagement were based, his Lordship remarked that the defendant could easily have seen that the charges were unfounded if he had taken care to enquire into the circumstances. The charges had been recklessly made. A mere cursory examination of the books of the company, or a few questions put to the plaintiff or to Purshotum, would have afforded an explanation of the circumstances on which the defendant based his charges, and would have shown him that they were unfounded. The plaintiff had vindicated his character, and the charges were found to be untenable. The plaintiff not having proved that he had sustained any damages, his lordship awarded him Rs. 15, and gave a decree in his favour with costs.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 15, Bank Street, Mr. J. M. Drennan, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to wait upon you with copies of the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1891, from which you will perceive that the company has earned a gross profit, during the year, of Rs. 59,591-6-0, from which a sum of Rs. 10,508-3-0 has been transferred to the credit of depreciation and renewals account, leaving Rs. 49,083-3-4 as nett profits. This sum, together with the balance of last year's account (Rs. 6,459-14-2) gives a total of Rs. 55,543-1-2, out of which Rs. 15,625 were distributed as a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, and a sum of Rs. 4,045-12-0 was paid as a *bonus* for the year 1890 to the secretaries and managers, leaving an available balance of Rs. 35,872-5-2, which your directors recommend should be apportioned as follows, *viz.*—Rs. 15,625 in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; Rs. 15,000 carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 82,000, Rs. 2,500 to the credit of bad debts account, and Rs. 2,747-5-2 balance to be carried to next year's account. Two of your directors, Messrs. George Cotton and John Marshall, retire from office under clause 84 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report was approved and adopted, and a dividend for the last half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, was declared; Rs. 15,000 being carried to the reserve fund as recommended by the director; 2,500 to the credit of bad debts account, and Rs. 2,747-5-3 carried to next year's account. Messrs. George Cotton and John Marshall, who retired, were re-elected directors. Mr. C. E. Nixon was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. The proceedings concluded with the costomary compliment to the chairman.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, Henshaw's Building, Fort, Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Vahed in the chair. The following directors' report was laid before the meeting:—

From the audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account it will be seen that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,33,343-10, including the balance of Rs. 27,447-2-5 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this amount Rs. 45,000 have already been declared as ad-interim dividend in July 1891, at Rs. 50 per share, leaving for disposal Rs. 88,343-10, which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—Machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 50,000; write off a portion of preliminary expenses account, Rs. 5,000; dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, at Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 27,090; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 6,253-10; total Rs. 88,343-10. The directors trust that taking into consideration the fact of their having joined the short-time movement along with other mills, and the downward tendency of the yarn market during nearly the whole of the year, the above will be considered a satisfactory result. Your buildings and machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are fully insured for Rs. 15,97,000.

The directors' report was adopted. Messrs. Purshotum Narronjee and Cowasjee Byramjee were re-elected directors of the company. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, was declared.

Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Balcobhai Calanbhai were re-appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at No. 1, Bell Lane, yesterday, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes being in the chair, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to place the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in voluntary liquidation and for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration. The chairman in addressing the meeting said:—

Gentlemen,—This meeting has been convened by the board of directors in response to a requisition made by certain shareholders to wind up the company and appoint liquidators. Notices of several resolutions, embodying the wishes of the requisitionists have been handed in and will be duly submitted to you for your consideration. Before proceeding to put these resolutions to the meeting I think it will not be considered amiss if I detain you a few moments in order to say a few words relative to the history of this company at whose funeral obsequies we are, I fear, about to assist. The company was founded in June 1870, and has, therefore, carried on business for more than 21 years. Before its birth all fire insurance business in Bombay was transacted by English or European Agencies, and as a necessity all the profit earned went out of this country. During the 21 years of the company's life it has collected 11 lacs and 93,000 rupees of nett premium, and paid only 2 lacs and 51,000 rupees of losses. All this money, with the exception of a very small sum paid to shareholders in England had, it may be assumed, remained in this country. Starting with an original paid-up capital of Rs. 3,000,000, we are to-day in a position to distribute accommodated funds amounting to nearly 7½ lacs. It may be asked how in the face of such a record it can possibly be wise or good policy to destroy a local institution which has supplied a much felt want, whilst returning handsome profits to its shareholders. Well, the business of fire insurance in India has, like nearly every other branch of business, suffered severely by over competition recently, and rates of premium have fallen to a level which it becomes a doubtful question whether they can possibly be remunerative. Many shareholders fear that prosperous times have passed away for ever, and that if the company were to continue its business it has accumulated in the works. I must confess that I do not see things in this light. It may be that my mind is subject to bias from the fact that my firm is interested as agents in the continuation of the business. I cannot, however, challenge the wishes of a large majority of shareholders, and it appears that a strange feeling in favour of an immediate winding up exists. It is, of course, always possible that a few big fires might at any time sweep away a large portion of the money we have carefully been collecting and amassing during the past years, and it is, I understand, the fear of such an event occurring that leads many to vote in favour of a winding up. For persons holding such prudent feelings I have the greatest respect.

The above resolution was passed under the provision of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Solomon David Sassoon were appointed liquidators of the company with the powers vested in them by the Company's Act of 1882, and their remuneration was 1½ per cent. of the total amount of the assets of the company which might be realised and be divided among them in such a way as they might agree among themselves. Mr. Fanshaw proposed an amendment, seconded by Mr. Pallonjee K. Sethna, that the remuneration of the liquidators were not to exceed one per cent. of the total assets realised.

This amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition determining the remuneration at 1½ per cent., was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by Mr. Ramji Luckmidas, that the liquidators be at liberty to take steps forthwith for reinsuring all outstanding risks in other offices.

A vote of thanks to the secretaries and manager for the successful management of the company during the many years they had acted in those capacities, and to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

SIR W. W. HUNTER, writing in the *Times* on the above subject, refers to the attempt, which is being made to convert it into a question of English party politics, and says:—

The legitimate use of opium in India is determined by two sets of causes: by geographical or climatic necessities, and by needs arising out of the prohibitions of religion of temperament of races. The latter are familiar to, and clearly understood by all careful students of the question, and require but a brief comment. It is found, as a fact of past history and of present experience which it is impossible to struggle against, that, when an Indian race or population is rigidly precluded by religion or custom from the use of intoxicating liquors, it makes up for the prohibition by the use of narcotic or stimulating drugs. A familiar illustration is furnished by the Bombay Presidency. The aboriginal races and low castes of that Presidency are not precluded by custom or religion from intoxicating liquors and tracts in which those races or castes are numerous, head the list of "the drinking districts." The Muhammedan population of Sind, which is strictly precluded by the Koran from the use of such liquors, stands at the opposite end of the scale, and holds a highly virtuous position in the excise returns. But, in place of spirituous liquors, it makes a free use of narcotic and stimulating drugs, among which, opium is, again, the most innocuous. To deny by British law the use of opium to the Sikh population of the Punjab, or to the Rajput population of the North-Western Provinces and of Rajputana and the Central India States, or to the Muhammedan population of Sind, would simply compel them to substitute bhang and other preparations which they now regard very much as the temperate wine-drinking peasant of rural France regards the alcohol-drinking and absinthe-sipping profligate of Paris. Such a law would, with the full knowledge of the law-makers, deliberately lead to the degradation of the bravest and most high-spirited peoples of India. In the British territories it could only be enforced by bloodshed and by arms. In the native States it could not be enforced at all.

These, however, are facts familiar to every one, who has a practical acquaintance with the history and causes of the use of opium in India. The other set of causes, arising out of climatic or geographical conditions, has not, hitherto, been so generally recognized. It is broadly understood that opium has its value as a prophylactic. But only those who have made a careful study of the question are aware how widely opium is used as a daily article of consumption with a view to the maintenance of health, and as a defence against the diseases endemic in certain geographical areas. Such geographical areas include most of the great deltas of India and some of the most fertile river valleys. These are the tracts which enable India to pay the cost of foreign rule; they are also, unhappily, the tracts in which the life of the peasantry is one long struggle against the malarial and maladies generated by a high temperature and excessive moisture. There is the clearest medical evidence that the general and moderate use of opium by a deltaic population, such as that of Orissa, is an unconscious safeguard, the result of centuries of practical experience, against the endemic diseases of the delta. Think of thousands of square miles of the rice crop, of which every single root has first to be grown in flooded nursery fields, and then to be transplanted and dibbled down by the human fingers into an expanse of liquid mud! That represents the lot of millions of "agricultural labourers" in India—men who would despise themselves and ostracate their blood relations, if they once touched a glass of British spirits, but who from early manhood to old age consume a certain monthly amount of opium without blame from their brotherhood or injury to themselves.

These deltaic populations do not belong to noble or historic military races, like the Rajputs and the Sikhs. They are only poor toiling British subjects, unaccustomed to the use of arms, whom we may oppress if we please. If we deprive them by legislation of the use of opium, we deprive them of an article of regular consumption, which experience has taught them is a useful defence against the hard conditions of their climate, and we drive them to the use of more dangerous drugs, like bhang, or to spirituous liquors. "Miss Powar," says one of the leading native papers in Bombay, when protesting against the young Indian lady, who had been lecturing on the opium question at Sheffield, in absolute ignorance of the actual facts, "Miss Powar ought to bear in mind that there is more need for checking the consumption of spirituous drinks than the use of opium."

The deltaic populations are not, however, the only populations in India to whom the moderate habitual consumption of opium is confined. The use of the drug in damp and hot river valleys, which reproduce in some degree, the climatic conditions of a delta, has long formed a subject of administrative regulation. But few persons in England are aware how general the use of opium is in such localities, or the part which it plays in the life of the working classes. At the risk, therefore, of being tedious, we shall quote in full a paragraph from the papers lately forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in reply to the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Assam is a province in which, the Chief Commissioner reports, there is no real question of "opium dens." But it is a province, in which there is a large and steady consumption of opium by the greater part of the population. The following passage from the Note by the Excise Commissioner for Assam shows exactly what "a large and steady consumption" by a river-valley population in India means. He says:—

I am not prepared to admit that the present use of opium in Assam is a "vice." In most cases, it is a necessity. When we first acquired Assam, (I now speak of the Assam Valley) every villager grew his own opium, just as he now does his vegetables, or his chillies for his curry. He had no tax to pay for his opium field, no restrictions placed on him. The former rulers recognized that a certain amount of the drug was necessary. Taking it broadly, and excluding tea

STEEL BOILERS,

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—20' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 31. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WANTED, Hindoo or Parsi ACCOUNTANT. None but thoroughly qualified men need apply. "X X X" care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a BRONZING MACHINE, by Leeming Ray; one patant Express Demy Litho Machine, by Furneaul and Co. Apply "127," care of this Paper.

MORNING CLASSES FOR STUDENTS of the IV, V, VI, and VII. Standards at GOWALIA TANK ROAD by an Experienced U. G. SEC-LANGS, French and Persian. Terms moderate. Apply "102," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, for 6 months, from 8th of May. Rent Rs. 200. A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to E. B. CARROLL.

METROPOLITAN FASHION, SPRING and SUMMER, 1892, with 2,373 Illustrations. Price One Rupee.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 50, with 4 bells Rs. 65, and with drum Rs. 65; extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen; —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Captain L. L. STEELE'S Valuable Furniture, Dog-cart and Horse, etc, at No. 38, Marine Lines, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

TWO double poled and two single poled TENTS will be SOLD by AUCTION, on the Port Trust ground, behind APOLLO HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Per bottle, Rs. 1-12. Pearse's Invalid Port, per bottle, Rs. 1-12. Pearse's Cadiz Sherry, per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS.—The most Useful and Compact ever offered. Perfectly Storm-proof. Can be used as a Lantern, Table-lamp, Wall-lamp and Hanging-lamp. A very necessary Companion in the Jungle.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices, PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomad Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn, (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30, Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

TO LET.—A comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

SIMLA JAMS for SALE for cash. RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY, Rs. 1-12; CAPE GOOSEBERRY and APRICOT, Rs. 1-10, per 2 lb. tin.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

CHARGER, FOR SALE, the property of an Officer on furlough; BAY WALER g., 15-1½", up to weight, regularly ridden on Parade, perfectly quiet with all arms, stands fire. Price Rs. 350. Apply to Capt. MONTGOMERY, Marine Lines.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaba Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BABU JOGENDRANATH GHOSE, once the Private Secretary to H. H. the RAJAH of RUTLAM, is OUT of SERVICE from November last. Hence his dealings since then are not binding upon H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Rutlam, K.C.I.E.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Marine Lines, opposite the New Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, of the latest design and best workmanship best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, rich Brussels carpets, strong pony cart, bay Arab horse, wearing apparel, etc., the property of Captain L. L. STEELE, proceeded home.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 12, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, by order of the Trustees under the deed of composition, dated 16th July, 1890, to the estate of the late firm of Messrs. Moliro Nowrojee and Co., the outstanding debts due to the said firm as appears in the books of account.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, at their office No. 4, Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the executrix of the last will of the late Mr. J. J. Dalal, at his residence at Breach Candy Road, opposite to Messrs. Cumoo Jaffer Sooleman & Co., the whole of the household furniture, consisting of marble round tables, marble topped side table, dining and oval tables, glass door almirahs, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, easy-chairs, teapoys, whatnots, corner stands, musical box, with dancing dolls, pictures, clocks, tool-chests, table ornaments, toys, kerosine hanging lamps, cheval glass, looking glasses, iron and teak bed-steads with bedding, glass door, cupboards, hat-stand, watch, gold rings, drawing materials, books, scantlings, planks, doors, crow bars, picks, powras, garden plants, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 12, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

SATURDAY'S telegraphic market advices were chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and no later news is to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	15,78,378
" " Branches	"	"	37,814
Other Deposits	"	"	1,50,271
Government Securities	Inc.	"	48,539
Loans "	"	"	143,699
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	10,82,048
Cash with other Banks	"	"	6,494
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	14,55,874

A decrease in the Cash Balance of rather more, than was shown at the close of the preceding week at 14½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 133½ lakhs, is disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon; but the figures, which we give above, point to some further diminution in the trade demand for Money on the whole, notwithstanding that for a time in the week covered by the present Return a little enquiry for ready accommodation was apparent. It will be seen that Private Deposits were, on Saturday evening, in about the same position as at the end of the previous week, and though Loans had increased a little, Bills Discounted, on the other hand, had diminished considerably, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by some 8 lakhs; the Cash Balance owing its reduction, on the present occasion, to withdrawals of Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Both exporters and local spinners have been much in the market to-day, especially the former, and a large business is reported, while prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, with a strong feeling at the rise. The purchases by shippers sum up 3,300 bales, consisting of 1,600 Broach, at Rs. 176; 500 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 152½; and Bengals, at Rs. 140-55; 300 Malkapore at Rs. 160; and 100 each, of Pachora, at Rs. 149; and 100 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 161; Mowa, at Rs. 161½; and Veraval, at Rs. 144-6½; while the Mills have taken 1,300 bales, made up of 400 Sheogaum, at Rs. 155; 250 Verawal Ginned, at Rs. 156½-7; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 153; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 144½; 100 Malpapore, at Rs. 160; and 50 Laria Ginned, at Rs. 153 per candy.

WHEAT has been in moderate request by shippers, and the tone of the market has been steady. Prices of *Pessy* and *Delhi* are ½ to 1 anna per cwt. higher at our quotations, other descriptions being unchanged.

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-5-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 " "	5-4-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-15-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet with a moderate export business passing, both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined in value ½ to 1 anna per cwt., other kinds being unaltered. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-9 to Rs. 6-13-3	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-3-0		
" " Cawnpore	" 6-8-0 to " 6-10-0	"	
" Red	" " 6-3-0 to " 6-5-0	"	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,036	bales.
Wheat	49,024	cwts.
Linseed	32,960	"
Rapeseed	9,177	"
Gingelly	4,364	"
Groundnuts	3,402	"
Castorseed	2,479	"

FREIGHTS are a shade steadier, but then only a few takers of room at the enhanced rate asked by holders of tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates, and a moderate amount of Credits was placed on the basis of 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight for April, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for May delivery. A small amount of ready Telegraphic, at 1s. 3½d., was also done; but this rate could not be repeated; and, later on in the day, rates weakened 1-32d. all round, without, however, bringing out any more sellers, though Bank Paper was in a moderate request, at 1s. 3½d., which also eventually was not obtainable, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1'62½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and Fours have receded 3-16 to ¼ per cent. both for Money and Account. By the early afternoon quotations had become 107 for cash; 106⅞ for this month's settlement; and 106¾ for the April account; but a further decline was established before closing, the cash price leaving off at 106⅝; with 4½ per Cents at 104 nominal.

SHARES.—A few Cotton Mill shares have declined to our revised quotations, but otherwise there has been no change to speak of in the market, the tone of which has remained quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,002½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiete but.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	66½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	39½

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

During the past two days pressure has generally increased in north-eastern and decreased in other parts of India. The pressure is low over the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, and south of the Central Provinces; and high in Assam and Burma, and relatively high at the Bay and Arabian Sea. Winds blow southerly at the Bay, easterly in the north of Bengal, westerly over the Gangetic Plain, and variable elsewhere. On the west coast the directions are very variable, and indicate unsettled conditions. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces, except Burma where a trifling deficiency exists; the maxima again is very high in parts of the Punjab and Sind. Few scattered showers of rain have been reported; Sibsagar received one and a half inches, Colombo one and a quarter inche, and Rangoon, Wellington, Mercara and Karwar small amounts.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	7	55 p.m.	20	31
Teheran	11	2	34 p.m.	..	34
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 11th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	20	..	1
" Madras	2	1	..	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 7th April, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 2nd April 1892	£120,400
Balance to be remitted from 3rd April 1892 to 31st March 1893	£16,879,600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—PAGE—March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J S Hancicel, assisted by the Rev H B Lee, Gilbert Bonham Bird, son of the late Robert Bird, Deputy Surgeon-General of the East India Medical Service, to Mary Bowlsin, youngest daughter of Carter H and Lelia G Page, of Albemarle County, Virginia.

NORMAN—RENNICK—March 19, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, Maj-Gen Sir F B Norman, KCB, to Caroline, widow of Maj E Rennick, ISC.

SYMONDS—TYRRELL—Feb 2, at Kimberley, South Africa, H Symonds, M D, Lond., son of D Symonds, of Dorchester, Dorset, to Frieda, daughter of Col Tyrrell (late Indian Army), of East London, Cape Colony.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

STIVEN—April 11, at Sea, between Bombay and Aden, Kathleen, Rose, the youngest and beloved child and only daughter of John and Lizzie Stiven, aged eighteen months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—April 3, at Bandra, Alexander Fraser, the second son of A. F. Mitchell, H. M.'s Mint.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DESOUZA—March 20, at Allahabad, the wife of Louis DeSouza, of a son.

FINNIS—March 31, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain Henry Finnis, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARLER—April 6, at Royapuram, the wife of the Rev F Lionel Marler, London Mission, Cooty, of a daughter.

SWEET—March 27, at Calicut, the wife of H Sweet, of a son.

TRAISE—April 1, at Calcutta, the wife of W J Traise, Public Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AUGUST—FRANKLIN—April 2, at Vizagapatam, Mr William August, Accts., P W Dept, to Miss Margaret Franklin, of Vizagapatam.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—April 6, at Bangalore, Thomas Blyth Clarke, aged 75 years and 6 months.

D'ARCY—April 3, near Naini Tal, William Edmond D'Arcy, Indian Forest Service.

GLOVER—April 4, at Jhansi, Ralph Balfour, infant son of Ralph Stephen and Maud M Glover, aged 2 months.

PETERSON—April 2, at Dygroon Tea Estate, Assam, the beloved youngest son of Mr and Mrs C E Peterson, aged 13 months, of acute dysentery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892.

RECENT discussions of the opium question in England have reminded the public at home that there is a good deal more in it than certain frenzied demonstrators of the wickedness of the traffic have had the honesty or good-sense to recognize. We may call attention in this connection to the very able contribution to the discussion which has lately been made by the *Times'* writer on Indian affairs, and which we quote in another column. A very sober, reasonable, and impartial statement of the case has also been made before the Indian section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Batten, an old Bengal Civilian, who writes with so much knowledge and judgment that the public may very fairly turn aside from the apocalyptic fury of the anti-opium pamphleteers in this country to hear what a man thoroughly acquainted with the facts, and in more obvious possession of his intellectual balance than these people seem to be, has to say upon the subject. Sir William Hunter's statement relates almost exclusively to the Indian part of the question—that is to say to the consumption of opium in this country as distinct from its export to China. Mr. Batten's paper deals with both branches of the subject, and deals with them equally well. The proposal that has now to be considered is one for the prohibition of opium cultivation in India, except in the limited quantity that may be required for purely medicinal purposes. Sir William Hunter, leaving the financial aspects of the question out of sight, addresses himself to the physical and moral considerations that are involved in this reckless proposal. What would be the result upon the people themselves if by a sudden *ukase* they were deprived of the mildly narcotic and stimulating drug in which a portion of them have indulged for generations past? Dealing with the people and the facts as they are, we must recognise that all over India there are classes and whole communities who have for centuries consumed opium in one form or another. The Rajput, with his *Kusumba*—"cup of peace and welcome"—the Mahomedans of Sind; the Sikhs of the Punjab; the deltaic populations of Bengal and Orissa; cultivators in the damp and malarious river valleys—these and many others are opium-consumers not through vice, but through heredity confirming and perpetuating what the experience of man in all ages and countries shows to be a deeply rooted and inherent tendency. The tendency may take various forms. In the West it embodies itself in a desire for alcoholic stimulant; in the East it is satisfied by narcotic and other drugs which must not be assumed to be always noxious. Now Sir William Hunter is by no means the inventor of the theory that if you force a population to give up one form of stimulant you are only driving them to another. Many years ago Charles Kingsley told the English teetotallers that if they had their way people who were deprived of wholesome alcoholic stimulants would seek for compensation in deleterious drugs. And in India the choice is not merely between opium and liquor. Abolish the trade in opium, and *bhang* and *ganja* and even more maddening drugs are within reach—drugs in comparison with which opium is as manna. We doubt if many of the Anti-Opium Society know what the substitution would mean, but people in India can appreciate it easily enough.

If the anti-opium people would take the facts as they are, instead of hurling at the head of the public an incoherent array of scriptural texts, quoted with a truly diabolic facility, and with a maniacal disregard of relevance, they would see that there is in India a legitimate and beneficial traffic in opium, which it would be cruel and impolitic to attempt to do away with. The Gregorys and the Dyers who have emptied the vials of prophetic and apocalyptic wrath upon people who look soberly upon these matters have not in the whole of their screechings uttered anything half as much to the point as Sir William Hunter's graphic description, from personal observation, of the lot of the Orissa peasantry, working knee-deep in their flooded rice-fields, and who, though they would despise themselves and outcaste their blood-relations if they once touched liquor, nevertheless from early manhood to old age consume their monthly allowance of opium without blame from their brotherhood, or injury to themselves. We should do a poor service to these people if by depriving them of opium we were to drive them to something worse, and should certainly not bring them round to a better regime if we were thus to force them, like the cultivators on rice lands in Western India, to take to ardent spirits. And this is what would happen, for Sir William Hunter shows plainly enough that the "drinking districts" consume little opium, while the "opium districts" consume little liquor. Charles Kingley's warning, applied with the necessary modification, ought not to be lost, even on the Anti-Opium Society. Whatever excuse there may be for keeping up the agitation against the traffic with China, this is a part off the field from which they might well retire. The evidence of a growth of the opium vice in India is altogether wanting. There are fewer shops to a million inhabitants in British India than there were ten years ago, and Government say, apparently with good reason, that they are better controlled. In Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the number of licences has largely decreased; in the other Provinces and Presidencies, where there has been an increase it has in most instances been nominal. Much has been made of an apparent increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium in the City of Bombay during the last ten years. But for this a very simple and satisfactory explanation has been given. When the opium was stored in private warehouses, nearly seventeen thousand pounds a year were written off as wastage. A Central Opium Warehouse was opened in 1886, and immediately the wastage fell off to that extent, and the amount of duty-paid opium increased at once by five thousand pounds. Yet the anti-opium people have not thought it worth while to acknowledge that the consumption of opium in Bombay has decreased. That is a point to which they might well address themselves the next time they endeavour to teach the Government of India their business in these matters. There are other matters—and these of a very practical nature—on which we should like to hear what they have to say. For instance, how do they propose to deal with the Native States whose land revenue is largely derived from opium cultivation, and upon whom they have no right, either in equity or by treaty, to call to prohibit the growth of the plant in their territories? What, for example, would Holkar say if the Governor-General's Agent, even with a House of Commons resolution in his hand, were to wait upon him with a notification that no more opium was to be grown in Malwa? An opium line, analogous to the hated salt line of fifteen years ago, might be drawn around the opium-growing States. But if anyone thinks that that would keep opium from coming into British India let him read the minute on opium smuggling by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, which is included in the recent batch of opium papers. It would be an easier thing to imprison the cuckoo within a valley by building a wall around the mountain tops.

When the nature of the internal opium trade is understood the public at home will see that there is no need for further restriction than that to which the Government have already subjected it. The suppression of the trade is out of the question. It would be a hardship upon the people to attempt this, and the attempt would fail. We know how small an obstacle to the acquisition of licit liquor is required to bring illicit liquor largely into consumption. With opium, of which enough can be carried by one man in his turban to supply a village for a week, the facilities for indulging in contraband practices would be enormously greater, and do what Government might, the opium smugglers would have the best of it. The abolition of the traffic, even though Mr. Dyer threatens fire and brimstone to the Government who touch the accursed thing, is, therefore, out of the question. When every brewery in England has been turned into a Salvation Army Barracks, and every distillery into a Temperance Hall, it will be time to begin to think about making the growth of the poppy in India penal. Let Mr. Samuel Smith, who will not contend even now that opium is doing a tithe of the mischief in India that alcohol is doing in England, get a Prohibitory Liquor Law passed at home before he goes farther on this wild venture. It is not difficult to distinguish what is necessary and tolerable in the internal opium trade of India from what is reprehensible and not to be tolerated. The Government have put themselves on the right side in deciding that henceforth no licences shall be issued for the consumption of opium on the premises. They have thus deprived future agitators of the temptation to paint extravagant pictures of opium dens—places of which there is reason to believe some unwarrantably exaggerated accounts have been prepared for home consumption. Even of these, however, there were under a thousand in all India. However, their abolition, though the Government of India attaches little significance to it, is to be commended, especially as it deprives no man of the reasonable facilities for obtaining opium which no Government, even at the bidding of excited and ill-informed fanatics, have a right to refuse him. The opium trade with China, which was fully dealt with in Mr. Batten's paper, has been as ably discussed at home as the trade in India, and we are glad to notice that some of the favourite fallacies of the Anti-Opium Party have been rather roughly handled. To this, however, we shall return on another occasion.

REUTER'S telegrams tell us of a rather serious little difficulty which has arisen at the Straits. The origin of the disturbances may be briefly narrated. Six months ago the Acting Resident at Pahang declared that the past year had been one of unbroken peace. There had been rumours of intended risings, he said, but they were entirely without foundation, and there was no more danger to be apprehended of a rising occurring in Pahang than might be supposed to exist in the old established States of Perak and Selangor. This report had no sooner been made public than the troubles began and the dismissed Orang-Kaya, having driven the miners from their holdings, began to erect stockades which he fortified with arms and ammunition stolen from the police depots about the country. Even then it was deemed unnecessary to consult Sir Charles Warren, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor gave orders for the police to grapple with the difficulty. The ex-Orang-Kaya was routed and, three weeks ago, it was stated that all was quiet, but within a few days it was recognised that the ex-Orang-Kaya was merely preparing for a more serious effort, gathering together other Chiefs who, like himself, have, or believe they have, a grievance. On the 21st ultimo a telegram was received announcing that the Orang Kaya had captured the Semantan station, killing twenty-five Sikhs, and seizing two hundred and eighty rifles. Little heed was paid to this; indeed, it was descredited except by the journal which received the information, and when last advices from the Straits Settlements were despatched, eleven days ago, no serious steps appear to have been contemplated with a view to counteracting the machinations of the rebel leader. The Straits papers severely criticise this official apathy, one of them going so far as to "frame a grave indictment" against the administration. Like the Dutch, of twenty years ago, writes the *Straits Times*, "Sir Cecil Smith has refused to treat a Malay rising as dangerous. Like the Dutch he has refused to treat it by the sound and humane method of remedying grievances, or else of at once putting in the field an overwhelming force." That there are grievances seems evident from the action of non-official members who at a recent meeting of the Straits Legislative Council endeavoured to persuade his Excellency that his policy was not the one most likely to succeed in Pahang. The Sultan whom we undertook to protect degenerated into a pensioner. This is more than he counted upon. The Sultan did not regard English intervention with the equanimity manifested by the Chiefs in other States. His loyalty is impugned, and though in the early days of the disturbance he ostensibly lent assistance to the Government, it was even then believed that he was encouraging the rebel Chief, if not actually supplying him with the sinews of war. In the earlier stages of the disturbances European settlers were not molested. According to telegrams to hand during the past few days two of the officers of the Pahang Corporation have been murdered and a general stampede of Europeans to Singapore has followed. It is satisfactory to learn that steps are being now taken to deal vigorously with the rebels, two vessels of the China squadron having been despatched to the coast, and a force of blue-jackets will undertake the work which ought to have been accomplished three or four months ago.

A DELICATE point of law was raised at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. At the first meeting of the Corporation the election of eight members of the Standing Committee was proceeded with under the new rules, passed in January last, which, sanctioned by Government and published in the *Official Gazette*, have the force of law. They provide that two-thirds—eight members—of the Standing Committee shall be ballotted for by the Corporation; that the ballotting shall last for one hour; that the President shall initial ballot papers when the ballotting is concluded; that the Municipal Secretary shall then, with the assistance of scrutineers appointed by the Corporation, count the votes in the presence of the President, who shall announce the result of the ballot to the meeting. Yesterday when the minutes of the first meeting, recording that the President had declared eight members to be duly elected, were about to be signed, Captain Walshe, drew attention to the omission of the President to initial the ballotting papers, and to the fact that the votes were not counted in his presence as prescribed, but by the Secretary and the scrutineers who were in another room and were not under the personal supervision of the President. The Councillor who raised this objection disclaimed any intention of imputing bad faith either to the President or the Secretary or the scrutineers, who were apparently unaware of the stringency of the new rules. What he desired was that legal opinion should be taken as to the validity or otherwise of the elections under the circumstances. If the elections were defective, and the Standing Committee not duly constituted, every action taken by the Committee would be invalid, the Section of the Act which rendered the proceeds of the Committee valid if one or two members were not duly qualified to sit, expressly enacting that the acts of the Committee should be valid only when the majority of the members then sitting were duly qualified. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban objected to the question of the validity of the elections being raised when the matter before the Corporation was simply whether the minutes of the previous meeting correctly recorded what had occurred. The President took the same view. Captain Walshe handed in a motion to instruct the solicitors to take the opinion of counsel as to whether the elections were invalidated by the non-observance of the rules; and in the event of the answer being affirmative to take opinion as to the procedure necessary either to validate the first elections or to obtain a fresh ballot. The President declined to receive this notice of motion, and informed the Councillor that he must seek his remedy elsewhere.

SPECULATION is rife as to the probable successor to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, if the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood on entering the Council should decide to vacate that position. Amongst the native community, the hope and expectation is that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang will be appointed Vice-Chancellor, in recognition of his eminence as an Oriental scholar and legist. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine has academic claims to the coveted position. The High Court has, however, no monopoly of the reversion of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. Professor, afterwards Dr., Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, succeeded Sir Raymond West; and the Rev. Mr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, succeeded Mr. Wordsworth. The name of Mr. Oxenham, the present Principal of the Elphinstone College, cannot be omitted from any forecast in connection with the anticipated vacancy.

MR. M. J. TALYARKHAN was elected at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday, to fill the vacancy created by the tie in the University Senate. The latter body have the power to send the members to the Corporation, but in consequence of Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Modak receiving an equal number of votes only one seat was filled, and it was left to the Corporation to provide for the other.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. Blaney, in an eulogistic speech, proposed that the thanks of the Corporation be accorded Mr. W. Clerke, Engineer-in-Chief of the Tansa Water-Works, for the able and effic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MALAY RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Latest news regarding the Malay rising states that the European ladies who were at Pekan have reached Singapore safely.

Pekan was safe up to Saturday, but the panic caused by the apprehended attack by the Malays continued.

Her Majesty's ships Hyacinth and Rattler have been despatched to the scene of the outbreak.

LATER.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Singapore stating that the Hyacinth and Rattler will land a force of one hundred blue-jackets at Pekan.

The rebels threaten Raub, the Australian mines, and a British station up-country.

The telegram further states that Mr. Rodger, the British Resident at Pahang, expresses doubts as to the loyalty of the Sultan of Pahang.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, APRIL 10.

It is announced that the Sultan's *Firman* of investiture will be read on Thursday next.

GREAT FIRE AT JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 10.

A great fire has taken place at Tokio doing immense destruction to property.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, APRIL 11.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Morvi from Kutch this evening, and was received by his Highness the Thakore Sahib, Mr. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Mr. White, Manager of the Morvi Railway. The Thakore Sahib escorted his Excellency to Mr. White's bungalow, where he stays during his visit. Afterwards he drove his Excellency round the town. To-morrow the Governor opens a free asylum a hospital, and a new school. He dines at the Darbar Hall to-night.

EURASIANS FOR THE ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11

The President of the Eurasian Association, in alluding to the *Englishman's* remarks about the raising of men for the Artillery, says that Madras has more Eurasians than any other Presidency. He said he is inclined to think that she has also that class of Eurasians who are most likely to do for the Artillery. He also believes that as soon as the conditions of the service are published applications, which still keeping coming in, will mount to the required number.

LORD WENLOCK IN THE DISTRICTS.

H. E. the Governor visited the relief works at Cumbum tank on Saturday, and inspected the work that was being done by the coolies, some of whom complained of the irregular pay. H. E. the Governor ordered they should be paid every three days. Relief works are such as will be a permanent benefit to the district, and if more work is necessary a railway will probably be constructed to Kurnool. Yesterday H. E. the Governor was to ride 24 miles before breakfast.

Lady Wenlock left Madras for Ooty last evening.

THE BURMA CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

The statement, says the *Pioneer*, appearing in the home papers, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie intends to go on short leave in July, and that Mr. Donald Smeaton, the Financial Commissioner, will act for him is not accurate. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has taken no steps in the matter, and his doing so will depend on the state of his health and the condition of Burma in June. Consequently the question who will act as Chief Commissioner has not arisen.

LORD ROBERTS.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts were to have left Peshawar last night on completion of his Excellency's tour. After staying one day with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at Lahore, Lord and Lady Roberts will reach Simla on Thursday.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

The abandonment of the Viceroy's visit to the Chenab Weir will not expedite his Excellency's arrival at Simla. The work by the way on the Chenab Canal has been pushed forward with great vigour during the last few months, and the Weir is nearly finished so that in one respect at least the Viceroy's intended visit has achieved as much as would the visit itself.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has appeared already in the Landour depot, though so far only two or three cases have been reported.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, rejoins his appointment on return from furlough this week.

QUARANTINE AT KALKA.

Owing to the appearance of cholera at Kalka, quarantine has been established over natives arriving there from infected towns.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, goes on six months' furlough at the beginning of next month; Colonel J. A. Little, officiating.

RETIREMENT.

The retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon Kenneth Macleod, who has occupied the chair of Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College for the last twelve years, is gazetted.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON RELIEF WORKS.

The recent order of the Government of India reducing wages paid on relief works, in Burma, to merest subsistence allowance is to be countermanded, though only in operation for a few weeks. The Local Government, it will be remembered, protested against the order from the first.

THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIALS.

The trial of the men charged with the murder of General Azimuddin, late president of the Rampur State, which was to open at Rampur next Monday, has been postponed for a fortnight.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 11.

In the beginning of February last a triple murder took place in Sirur, in which one Hirachand Jutti, a Marwari, his mistress, and her infant were murdered for the sake of plunder. Nine men were committed for the trial of the dreadful offence before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. The trial lasted for four days. Eight of the accused were sentenced to death, and one was discharged.

RECOMMENDED FOR THE V. C.

Lieutenant Macmunn, No. 6 Mountain Battery, has been strongly recommended for the grant of the Victoria Cross for gallantry displayed while marching from Hong to Sadon in charge of the convoy.

THE 23RD BOMBAY INFANTRY.

A detachment of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, under Lieutenant Shedwell, left Dhoraji on the 8th instant, *en route* for Rajkote, marching via Jetpur, Virpur, Gondul, and Rebia.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the silver question is now the foremost of all topics in India, permit me to address you a few lines on the subject, and with some suggestions as to its cure. I have had a good deal of experience with various currencies of the world, chiefly with that of the Continent of Europe. I would suggest the following remedy:—

1. That the Government of India close all mints in India, receive no silver from the public for coinage. The mint to be kept opened for coining rupees for the Government *only*—as may be required from time to time, buying silver at the market price and converting the same into rupees.

2. The Government of India would do well to introduce a double silver rupee (in addition to the present rupee) of the same size and weight as the five franc pieces, to be called the "Empire." Should exchange between India and England go up, these double rupees will soon be exported largely to Europe, not for its value as silver, but as a token of money, and bought in the market at a small difference of exchange.

3. The Secretary of State for India to continue the weekly drawings of Council Bills, the mints of India being all closed as suggested above, no silver would go to India, consequently the *only* medium of remittance would be Council Drafts or Bills bought of the Indian Exchange Banks, which have branches in London. Prices of Bills will gradually go up to 1s. 9d. per rupee.

4. As for the exchanges between India and England going up or going down, this will depend much on the imports and exports between one country and the other in the same manner as continental exchange is regulated with England. Once Silver is out of sight there will be no disturbance in commerce, nor will Indian currency depend upon its fluctuating prices. Exchange may not go up at once to 1s. 9d. per rupee, but with good prospects of a large Indian trade yearly, it ought gradually to rise to that figure.

Trusting to have a space for this letter in your valued journal.—Yours, &c.,

A LOOKER-ON.

Rome, March 25.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mhowra Bill, now before the Legislative Council, is the logical outcome of the unnatural Abkari policy, which the Government of Bombay has pursued, under the advice of Sir Charles Pritchard, for the last fourteen years. Having caused the disease, the Government now hopes to cure it by treating the symptoms, without trying to diagnose and treat the real causes. If the present Abkari laws are oppressive and irritating, the Bill, if passed, will only add to the evil. From an intimate knowledge of the working and results of the Abkari Act, acquired from a non-official point of view, I fear the Bill will fail to secure the object of Government, and will only serve to increase the estrangement between the people and the Government, and create an amount of discontent and distrust out of all proportion to the little benefit that it may bring.

It is a remarkable fact that before the Abkari Act came into force, there was no illicit distillation to speak of, either in Thana or Kolaba. Liquor was then cheaper than it is now, but it certainly was not so cheap as to render illicit distillation unprofitable. And yet people did not run the risk of engaging in it. Then came the Abkari Act, and under it the Government did two things which at once gave illicit distillation a swing. On the one hand the price of liquor was enhanced, and on the other, a cruel hand was laid upon toddy by prohibitive taxation, which at once made the tree-owners give up 90 per cent. of the trees. The poor people (and it must be remembered that it is the poor and not the rich who drink in the mofussil) could neither obtain liquor as before, nor turn to toddy, which became even more scarce than liquor. It is no wonder that some of them were driven to secret distillation, and once having tasted the sweets of cheap liquor, have continued it. This unfortunate result of its Abkari policy has been repeatedly and pointedly brought to the notice of Government during the last ten years by means of numerous petitions, which are now on the records of the Secretariat and of the Abkari Commissioner's office. Government, however, has always turned a deaf ear to these representations, and refused either to reduce the duty on liquor, or the tax on toddy trees, so as to remove or mitigate the causes which directly led the people into practising illicit distillation. It has, on the contrary, sought to deprive the whole of the people of their liberty in the matter of the collection and use of mhowra flowers, in order to prevent a handful of dishonest men from secretly distilling liquor. You will thus see, Sir, that the people are right when they say that it was the mode in which the Government enforced the Abkari Act that has created and kept up this wretched illicit distillation, and that Government has no right to interfere with their freedom in the collection, sale, or barter of mhowra flowers, which are admittedly an article of trade, and are used for a variety of other purposes. If Government had taken early steps to remove the causes of illicit distillation, it would not have assumed the proportions which the apologists of the Bill say, it has assumed. It is not yet too late to do so, though the vicious habit into which the Government has, unwittingly, led the people, may give some trouble. But the remedy, by means of a Mhowra Bill like the one before us, is worse than the disease itself. It is unjustifiable in principle, as punishing entire classes for the sins of a few individuals, and as interfering with legitimate trade and with the liberty of the people. It is sure to place yet one more instrument of oppression and corruption into the hands of the underlings of the Abkari Department.

As to the manifold evils (of which illicit distillation is only one) arising out of the suppression of toddy by means of heavy taxation, the subject is too important to be dealt with fully within the compass of this letter, and I intend, with your leave, to revert to it again. I only wish to add that the attitude of the native members of the Council, who have supported the first reading of the Bill, though deplorable, is not quite so indefensible as many people seem to think. I think, I may say without any disrespect, that two of the hon. gentlemen are men who have no experience whatever of the working of the Abkari Act in the moffussil, or indeed anything pertaining to the moffussil. They are by their education and avocations essentially city men and no more. The third gentleman, though hailing from the moffussil, has no experience whatever of Thana or Kolaba, and cannot be expected to know the feelings and sentiments of the public. It is not at all surprising then, may I say it is natural, that they should have been led away by the specious case so skilfully made by a man of Sir Charles Pritchard's commanding intellect. It must be remembered, however, that Sir Charles' Abkari policy is on its trial now; and that he would make a vigorous and determined stand for it, in any case, is patent to everybody who is at all acquainted with the history of the subject.—Yours, &c.,

M. J. T.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 9.

PHAETONS and tongas have, for some days past, been arriving, and the place is now gradually beginning to fill. The universal topic of conversation is the weather. This is right and proper. From time immemorial it has been the privilege of all members of society to talk of the heat and the cold, the rain and the want of rain, the frost and the snow, &c. You feel you are not treading on any one's toes. The weather is everybody's property. Everyone is interested in it, and the ladies, perhaps, especially so. What a comfort it is when an awkward pause takes place to be able to refer to our dear old friend, the weather. What better subject than the universal one—the weather. Well, the general opinion seems to be that it is very hot. As far as my experiences go, Mahableshwar is always a little steamy during the day-time. This year it is, perhaps, a little more steamy than usual; but on the whole I don't think there is very much to complain of.

If there is any subject which disputes with the weather the position of the most important topic of conversation, it is the alterations which have been made since last year in the race-course. They consist of a very long deep cutting along the track of the straight run in, and of a raised embankment about three or four hundred yards beyond the winning post. As far as I can make out, there was under the old conditions rather a steep ascent to the winning post, and a very steep descent beyond, and it was with the object of improving these conditions that the cutting and embankment have been made. The original idea of improving the race-course was a good one. Mahableshwar somehow or other does not attract a very large number of extra visitors during "the week," and if a good race-course could be constructed, it was thought that men interested in racing might be induced to send up more horses than they do now. In carrying out these alterations, however, the interests of the general public have, perhaps, not been sufficiently borne in mind, and the cutting in its present unprotected state may certainly be looked upon as a dangerous man trap. Those who know Mahableshwar need not be reminded that the ground available for sports and amusements is very limited. The track of the race-course goes round the outside of it, and forms, as it were, a broad circumference to the circle. The sports take place within the ring thus formed. This track was, in the vicinity of the winning post, practically flush with the ground inside the ring. Now that the cutting has been made, it has been lowered very considerably. The sides are perfectly perpendicular, and in some places are over ten feet high. Whether the dangerous side of this cutting is to be sloped away, or whether a protecting fence of some kind is to be put up, I don't know, but that something will have to be done is quite evident. The new embankment is outside the old ring, well out of the way of the beat of ordinary equestrians, and concerns the racing man more than the general public. There seems to be an opinion, however, that as it is at present, it will be dangerous for racing purposes. The Gymkhana programme is always well looked after by the Government House Staff. Unfortunately Colonel Rhodes will be absent this year, as he is still on leave in England. General Hogg has taken his place, and is, I believe, now going into the question of the course, and sport generally.

Golfers are to be seen on the links every afternoon, and I notice that amongst the players are several ladies, but the links just now are not in good order. The fact is that the earth-work operations which have so much changed the aspect of the race-course in the vicinity of the grand-stand have also considerably interfered with the golf-course. One hole has been cut out of the round owing to the impossibility of approach under existing conditions. This has reduced the number to six. Even when there were seven holes, and golfers mustered only moderately as regards strength, there was a certain amount of zig-zagging, which at times led to inconvenience. Now that the number of holes is only six, and the game is becoming so much more popular, enthusiastic players appear to think that anything like enjoyable golf will be an impossibility unless sites for fresh holes can be discovered. This matter is being investigated, and, no doubt, in spite of the difficulties of the ground, some means may be devised for relieving the existing congestion. The putting greens are at present in a very bad state, and holeing out is a process in which skill can possibly play no part.

The ladies' rifle range is undergoing alterations. In the old site, the shooting interfered with the golfers at the starting point. This was considered objectionable, and arrangements are now being made under which the golfers and lady "marksmen" will both be able to amuse themselves without interfering with each other.

As regards gaieties, it is, of course, early to make predictions. Lady Harris's departure for England may possibly lead to a comparatively quiet season. The hospitalities dispensed at Government House are always of such a genuine nature that her presence will, under any circumstances, be much missed. There was a very enjoyable "Strawberry Tea," at Lingmala, on Saturday, given by Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Stopford, and Mrs. Curtis, and others are in contemplation. About forty guests mustered in a pretty glade, where carpets had been laid down, and tempting cakes and luscious strawberries were abundantly displayed for the delectation of the company present. One of the fair hostesses was unavoidably absent.

The Badminton courts, I am sorry to say, have not as yet attracted their usual crowds, and tennis is suffering from the golf mania. There is, however, as yet rather a dearth of men, and, no doubt, where the male element is more largely represented tennis will hold its own better than it is now doing.

Amongst some of the latest arrivals are, Sir Charles Pritchard, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Generals Gatacre and Hogg, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hughes, Surgeon-Major-General Pinkerton, Mrs. John Jardine, &c.

We are to have a somewhat unusual form of entertainment for Mahableshwar, in the shape of a wedding, invitations having been sent out for Easter Monday, when one of the accomplished daughters of Mr. T. B. Kirkham is to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Mr. Ernest Drew, brother of Mr. W. Drew, of the Bombay Civil Service. Very few of the residents now on the Hill have seen a wedding up here, but, no doubt, the pretty little Church under the fostering care of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Passy, and the bride's family themselves, will present a very festive appearance on the auspicious occasion.

I began this letter with the weather. How can I end it better than with a wedding?

THERE were twenty-eight fresh cholera cases at Delhi on the 5th, of which nine terminated fatally the same day. The epidemic does not seem to be abating, though the mortality is not as high as a, has been. Cholera has also broken out at Okarit a village situated close to Montgomery. Where arrangements are being made to establish a cholera hospital. It has been decided to prevent people resorting to the annual fair at Tilokpur, in Nahan territory, as intimations have been received from his Highness the Maharajah of Nahan of the outbreak of cholera in some districts.

THE probate of the following wills is announced:—Sir George Biddell Airy, £27,455; Mary Caroline, Marchioness of Ailesbury, £56,715; Mr. James Graham, late of 71, Hollandpark, Kensington, £130,000; Sir John Lambert, £25,616; Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, £121,679; Mr. Pelham John Shaw, £63,413; Mr. John Holm, £14,000; Mr. Herbert Crighton-Stuart, £33,064; Miss Elizabeth Steven, £500,000—to be divided among Glasgow charities; Lieut-Genl Lord Abinger, £93,933; Sir Love Jones Parry, Bart., £11,400; Mr. E. W. Harcourt, £58,055.—The gross personal estate of Mr. Gustavus Sichel, late of The Abbey, Kilburn, has been sworn at the sum of £118,873.—Letters of administration have been granted of the estate of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell to his widow, Mrs. Katherine Parnell. The value of the estate is declared at £11,770. Mr. Parnell died intestate.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JANJIRA, APRIL 6.

STEAMING along at between eight and nine knots an hour, the Canning made Janjira about noon to-day, and remarkably smart she looked as she came to anchor in the bay off the new fort, Captain Black having had her clad in bunting from stem to stern in honour of his distinguished passenger. When the vessel had been made fast, the steam pinnace was lowered and got in readiness to convey the Governor ashore, but just as he was about to leave a small fleet of trim little yachts was seen in the distant, and, by the aid of a telescope, it was quickly discovered that the foremost of the boats contained H. H. Sidi Ahmed Khan, the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, Mr. Kennedy, Collector of Colaba, and Khan Bahadur Shalom Bapujee, the State Karbhari. The boat having been brought alongside, his Highness and the gentlemen accompanying him came aboard and welcomed his Excellency to Janjira. His Excellency, with Captain Fowle and Mr. Edgerley, subsequently took their places in the Nawab Saheb's yacht and proceeded to the shore, the guns at the new fort thundering forth a salute of seventeen guns as they left the steamer. The journey was of considerable length owing to the Canning being unable to go in nearer to land, the latter part of it laying up a charming creek, where the navigation is anything but simple. His Excellency was landed at a temporary Bunder some way up the creek, in the vicinity of which nearly the entire population of Janjira, something like seven thousand people, seemed to have congregated, and the little pier, ablaze with flags and crowded with native gentlemen in bright dresses, and thrown up conspicuously by the dense groves of the towering palm trees in the background, presented a very pretty spectacle. A guard-of-honour, composed of the Janjira police, looking particularly smart in their yellow and red turbans and dark-blue uniforms, duly saluted his Excellency on landing, while a Portuguese band played the National Anthem in its very best style. Amongst the gentlemen on the Bunder were the Rao Saheb S. B. Sule, Private Secretary to his Highness; Mr. C. P. Ketkar, Overseer in charge of the Water-Works; Mr. D. V. S. Kurnik, Chitnis to his Highness; Mr. Paranjpe, Head-clerk; Mr. Sane, Chitnis to the Political Agent; Mr. Lopes, State Medical Officer; Mr. Moreshwar Athawale, Munsiff; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Bombay Agent to his Highness; Messrs. Sumsudin Khan, S. H. Kurnik, Madhavrao Phadke, Ajij, Aziz, Shaik Abdul Nabi Bhaskarpant, and Kazi Bapu. His Excellency, having been introduced to most of the gentlemen, got into a carriage drawn by a team of four splendid Australian horses, and, accompanied by the Nawab Saheb and Mr. Kennedy, drove through the town to a large *mandap*, where arrangements had been made for the opening of the new Water-Works. The entire route, a good part of which lay through some most picturesque palm groves, was elaborately decorated with streamers of bunting and triumphal arches bearing words of welcome to the distinguished visitor. On arrival at the *mandap* his Excellency was conducted by the Nawab Saheb to his seat on the *dais*, after which the State Karbhari, on behalf of his Highness, read the following address:—

It is with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt joy that I welcome your Excellency and the distinguished members of the party to my State. On this occasion, however, I cannot but refer to the recent calamity that has befallen the Empire by the sudden and untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and to express my respectful and deepest feeling of sympathy with her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. The supply of drinking-water at Murud was entirely from garden wells sunk in loose sandy soil. Many of them are mere holes dug in the earth without any masonry lining. The annual heavy fall of rain decomposes the decaying vegetable matter lying on the surface of the earth and mixes it with the water in the wells. The water is consequently brackish in taste and deleterious to health. The people had no alternative but to drink the impure water. It produced malaria and other diseases, for which this place was well known. It was my earnest desire to remedy this evil, and on being assured that a sufficient supply of good potable water could be obtained from Shighre (Garbi), and as there could be no better work of public utility, than the present one, I resolved to carry it out, and to mark my loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Crown of her Majesty the Queen-Empress named it "The Victoria Jubilee Water-Works" in commemoration of the Jubilee of her glorious reign. The beneficent advice and assistance of the Political Agents, Mr. Keyser and Mr. Sinclair, and of the Government of Bombay, solicited by me, were, I am indeed grateful to say, promptly rendered. Under the orders of Government the source of water-supply was inspected by Dr. C. W. MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner, and the water was analysed by the Chemical Analyser to Government. The line was first surveyed by Mr. Pinhey, and the project was prepared subsequently by Rao Bahadur G. R. Tilak, Executive Engineer, Ratnaghiri and Colaba Districts. When the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 78,247, were finally adopted, I requested the Government of Bombay to be graciously pleased to lend me the services of their Public Works Department, which they did: and the Executive Engineer, Ratnaghery and Kolaba Districts, was ordered to carry out the work. The necessary funds were placed at his disposal, and the work was vigorously taken in hand in the month of November, 1890. It has been energetically and carefully carried out by the supervisor, Mr. Chintaman Parshuram Ketkar, and has been constantly and ably supervised by Rao Bahadur G. R. Tilak and Major General C. A. Goodfellow. The length of the cast-iron main from the head works to the service reservoir is four miles and the difference of level is 500 feet. In order to reduce this excessive pressure on the main, a small tank has been introduced at three-fourths of a mile from the head works dam and 200 feet below it. The distance from the service reservoir to my residence is nearly two miles. Seven public cisterns have been built in the town at convenient places for the use of the residents, and some standpipes have also been erected according to their requirements. The discharges at the service reservoir from which the town of Murud is supplied with water and at the reservoir near my residence, as reported to me, were very satisfactory, being 53 and 34 gallons per minute, respectively. This was measured on the 6th June, 1891, when no rain had fallen and the supply at the source was consequently at its minimum. The discharge at each of these tanks now is 70 and 30 gallons per minute, respectively. The supply seems to be ample for the residents of Murud and of the two villages on the line of the main, viz., Telavde and Shighre, the total population of the three being nearly 6,800. The work, I am happy to say, has now been successfully brought to its completion by the efforts of all the above-named officers, and I take this opportunity of publicly tendering my best thanks to them. I cannot sufficiently express my deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency, the most illustrious representative in this Presidency of our Mother Queen-Empress Victoria, for having spared a day, in the midst of several pressing demands on your Excellency's most valuable time, to do me the honour of opening the works. I am also thankful to all the members of the party for their visit to the State on this occasion. The Janjira State has had the high privilege and pleasure of enjoying the ancient and continued friendship and co-operation of the Paramount British Power; and the Victoria Water-Works, which I now beg leave to request your Excellency to declare open, have been constructed through the generous assistance rendered by the Bombay Government.

His Excellency, in reply, said:

Nawab Saheb and Gentlemen,—It has, I need hardly say, afforded me extreme pleasure to pay this visit to Janjira and take part in this most interesting ceremony; but before proceeding to remark upon that I must take the opportunity of thanking you for the very kind and sympathetic terms in which you have alluded to the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It is most sincerely gratifying to her Majesty to know that so many of those who are her subjects in the country and those who are in alliance with her, have in many ways and in such heartfelt terms expressed their loyal and humble sympathy with her, and I am glad to have this opportunity to thank you for the kindly reference to the sad calamity which is made in your address. I may also here say that it was that most terrible and lamentable event which prevented me keeping my engagement to you in the earlier part of the year. It was with very great regret that I put it off, but I thought you would agree with me that under the depressing circumstances which existed at the time it was better to postpone the ceremony till a more appropriate occasion. I most heartily congratulate the town of Janjira and its neighbourhood on the introduction of this supply of pure water, and still more do I congratulate it on the public spirit and benevolence which obviously actuated the Nawab Saheb to introduce this great improvement on his own initiative. (Applause.) Where so many officers have taken part in the construction of the work it is difficult to single out names, but apparently Mr. Pinhey and Rao Bahadur Tilak, both Executive Engineers, at various times have had a large share in it, and the eventual completion has been ably carried out by Mr. Kelkar and Rao Bahadur Tilak, and although he has retired from India, I feel bound to mention the name of a Chief Engineer, who is most interested in this work, and who, I am sure, if he had still been in the service, would have been here to-day: I mean General Goodfellow. (Applause.) As I said before, I congratulate this town upon the introduction of this pure supply of water, and judging from our experience in other parts of this Presidency, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, but that with the introduction of such a supply there must come a better state of health. The clearest proofs of this are to be found in various parts of the Presidency, for as soon as pure water is introduced the death-rate immediately begins to drop, and I feel sure your experience here will be the same as in the other towns of this Presidency. If that is the result no one will be more grateful than yourselves, who have had this object in your mind in spending the money you have on this most useful work. We in Bombay have been recently engaged in opening the largest work of the kind in India—namely, the Tansa Water-Works—and to some minds the works we are opening to-day may appear small when the others are mentioned; but for my own part I do not look at the number of cubic feet of water that can be poured into the town in a day. I do not look at the amount of money that has to be spent on the work, but I look at the object of the person or persons who have undertaken the work, and what their intention was. From that point of view it appears to me that you, Nawab Saheb, are as entitled to the utmost gratitude of those who will benefit by this work as are the Municipal Corporation to the grateful thanks of the people of Bombay for what has been done in their behalf. The object in either case was exactly the same, and therefore I say we have not got to look to the magnitude of the undertaking, but to the object of the person or persons responsible for it. (Hear, hear.) I most sincerely and heartily congratulate you, Nawab Saheb, on having taken up this scheme, and having so successfully carried it through; and I can assure you it has been a source of much congratulation to myself that I have been able to pay this visit, and in a slight way by my presence convey to you the appreciation which the Government of Bombay entertains for all those who from feelings of benevolence and a desire to aid their fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, lay out such revenues as they have on a benevolent work like the one which has brought us together to-day. I am happy, too, to be able to take this opportunity of congratulating the people of Janjira on having the advantage of a Chief with such enlightened ideas and benevolent intentions as most undoubtedly they have in their Nawab Saheb. (Applause.) In conclusion, I have to thank you for the invitation you have given me to-day, and to assure you it has been a very great pleasure to me to be able to accept it. (Loud applause.)

The Nawab Saheb having presented his Excellency with a handsome silver case containing the address read by the Karbhari, the Governor's party, accompanied by his Highness, left the *dais*, and proceeded to a small marble fountain erected in the centre of the *mandap*. His Excellency then turned on the water with a silver key, and having formally declared the works open, called for a glass, and one having been handed him by Rao Saheb S. B. Sule, Private Secretary to his Highness, sampled the new supply.

The usual floral presentations were then made, after which his Excellency re-entered his carriage and drove to the Nawab Saheb's palace for luncheon. The palace, which is beautifully situated on the summit of a small hill overlooking the sea, was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. A guard-of-honour, composed of members of the Janjira Police Force, was drawn up on the left of the triumphal arch at the entrance, and a Portuguese band, located in a charming little *kiosk* near by, played a few bars of the National Anthem as his Excellency entered the grounds, the arrangements, for the major part of which Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed (Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.), the Nawab's Bombay Agent, was responsible, being most excellent in every respect. After *tiffin* his Excellency inspected the Nawab Saheb's stud—a most creditable collection of cattle—and subsequently drove back to the Bunder, visiting on his way the Anglo-Vernacular School, evidently an efficiently managed institution, judging from the manner in which several of the students went through the programme of English and Vernacular recitations, and later on, gymnastic exercises specially prepared for the occasion. Before leaving his Excellency asked for the headmaster, and informed him that the condition of the school was very creditable. On reaching the Bunder his Excellency took leave of the State officials, and accompanied by the Nawab Saheb, Mr. Kennedy, Captain Fowle, and Mr. Edgerley, left in a trim little steam launch, ably piloted by Lieutenant B. G. Relf, for the Canning, the Governor being loudly cheered by the crowds in the vicinity of the Bunder as the launch steered its zigzag course of the pretty but treacherous creek leading into the bay. His Highness and Mr. Kennedy having taken tea on board with his Excellency, returned to shore. Shortly after their departure the Canning weighed anchor, and started on her journey for Cutch Mandvi.

NOTES FROM JHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, APRIL 8.

THE hot weather has set rather early upon us this year, and notwithstanding that punkas and kuskus tatties have been resorted to, the heat at times during the day is almost unbearable, owing to the absence of the usual hot winds, and a very trying season is anticipated. Some of the older residents say a very hot season means a copious fall of rain and a good crop, but I am afraid that if we have it much hotter than last year, when the temperature stood at 108° in the shade, numerous applications for privilege leave will be made, and a flight to the hills resorted to. Dr. Lukis, our very popular Civil Surgeon, has been transferred to Naini Tal, and has been succeeded by Dr. Nixon, Civil Surgeon, Allyghur. He will be very much missed indeed, as through his exertions many a pleasant hour has been passed at the Railway Institute or Suffolk Theatre, where his amateurs have earned for him the success due to his endeavours.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been started up here among the railway employes of the Indian Midland Railway, and last night the opening meeting was held at the Railway Institute, when there were about eighty, including ladies, present. Among them we noticed, Mr. W. B. Wright, the General Traffic Manager of the Railway, Mrs. Wright and Miss Martin, Lieutenant Dill, Adjutant, Midland Railway Volunteers, Lieutenant Wingfield, R. A., the Revs. Kearsey and Griswald, Mrs. Kearsey, and a number of others. The evening's proceedings comprised music, short addresses, and the election of the office-bearers for the current year. The Association has been formed under the same constitution as the Bombay one, and bids fair to be a success, since sixty-four of the staff (including many of the officers) have joined it. Lieutenant Dill has been elected president, the vice-presidents being Mr. J. L. Hawkins, who was for a long time, connected with the Bombay Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Mark Jones, late of the London Branch. The honorary treasurer is Mr. W. Bird, and the honorary secretary, Mr. W. Jervis.

The first annual meeting of the Deccan Play Club and Reading Room, established by the Brahmins of the Western Presidency, employed in the several civil and railway offices up here, was held in their rooms, opposite Naru Gopal's Haveli, Jhansi City, on Saturday week, when the report for the year was presented to those invited to be present, and a match of "atypatia," the game the club principally indulge in was played. The two teams were captained by Shamrao Abajee and Gungadur Luximon, and after an hour's spirited play, the game was declared by the umpires, of which there were eight in number as drawn, each party scoring three games. There were several gentlemen present, and all seemed to enjoy witnessing the game which was purely an oriental one, and was at times very exciting. The report of the library showed that although considerable difficulties had presented themselves at first to its establishment, owing to a paucity of funds, yet in the face of them, it had existed and may now be said to be in a flourishing state, subscribing to three English newspapers and six Marathi ones, besides having on its shelves two hundred books for the use of members. The proceedings were brought to a close by the usual distribution of *attar* and *pan-supari* to all, and a vote of thanks by the members of the club to the several gentlemen, who were present.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a gentleman as a member of the Corporation in consequence of the Senate only sending one instead of two members to sit on the Corporation, this being brought about in consequence of Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan and Mr. V. A. Modak making a tie, and the Senate had no rules by which to deal with the incident. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the President, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Sitalvad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, A. Dominick D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandes, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hossein Allana, Harkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pranjivandas Kaliandas Mohandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The President was about to sign the minutes of the previous meeting of the Corporation when Captain Walshe said he questioned the signing of the minutes, and desired to say a few words. He would commence at the outset by saying they were addressed in no controversial spirit or were they making any attack upon the President. If a mistake had been made it would give him pleasure to say it had been done in perfect good faith. The minutes stated that certain gentlemen were "duly elected" as members of the Standing Committee at the last meeting of the Corporation, and that became a record which at some future time they might be called upon to produce in a court of law. If it had been written in the minutes simply that the members had been elected, it would be a different case. He would be able to show them that those gentlemen were not duly elected or appointed. It was a very important question, and he again repeated that he had not the slightest intention of accusing the President or those who acted as scrutineers of a want of good faith, but the ballot was a dangerous institution to introduce into any country, and it was necessary to safeguard it. In January last a certain bye-law was made by the Corporation, and sent on to Government and confirmed, dealing with the election of the Standing Committee, and how the candidates should be selected. By that law it became necessary that the President should initial each ballot paper. That was the point he particularly wished to draw the attention of the Corporation to. The section provided that no paper would be received after one hour after the meeting had been called, and that the ballot-box should then be opened by the President, and he should initial each paper. What really happened at the election was that the papers were placed before the President who he believed simply marked each paper with a date or some other mark in lieu of initialing.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said: I rise to a point of order. It seems that Captain Walshe is discussing a question of procedure, and does not say anything with regard to the minutes. Bye-law 3 of the Corporation says: If any member points out that any minute has been erroneously entered, and such correction should be made if found necessary. Captain Walshe has pointed out no error in the minutes but is discussing a matter of procedure.

Captain Walshe: My point is that the minute is the only legal record of the appointment of the Committee, and if that permanent minute recorded that the Committee were "duly" elected it would be an incorrect minute. The second point is that the scrutineers and Municipal Secretary should count the votes in the presence of the President to see fair-play. There is no imputation of foul play.

The President: Can you point to anything in the minute that is erroneous?

Captain Walshe: It is erroneous to say that the Committee were "duly" elected.

The President: You don't point to anything specific. With regard to the rules you will see that whenever under the provisions of the bye-law it shall become necessary to appoint members of the Standing Committee it shall be done in accordance with the following rule so far as the same may be applicable. I say that the whole of that rule was not applicable in so far as you required I should be present. I was present in the Corporation, but not in the room where the scrutiny was made. I can point to instances where other Presidents have not been present at the scrutiny. Mr. Murzban told me a moment ago that he was not present.

Mr. Walshe: This is a new rule.

The President: You are not able to point to anything erroneous. I don't wish to

longest time given to the Corporation to fill up the vacancy.

Dr. Katrak: I don't say anything with regard to the time.

The President: You are out of order.

Dr. Katrak: I believe we cannot proceed to fill up the vacancy.

The President: Why not; the vacancy must be filled within fifteen days.

Dr. Blaney: You have already ruled the speaker out of order.

The President to Dr. Katrak: I have already ruled you out of order.

Dr. Katrak: I am going to speak on the proposition. The member then proceeded, and said there were three important points to be considered, as to the manner to bringing this question before the Corporation.

The President: That point has been settled. Speak direct to the point.

Dr. Katrak: I am going to say that you should not elect any one.

The President: That is not to the point.

Mr. Katrak: I am going to show——

The President sharply: You are out of order.

Dr. Katrak: I am going to show that we should not elect the gentleman.

The President: You may address me on that point.

Dr. Katrak: There are three important points on the question whether it is competent for the Corporation to proceed with the election.

The President: I must again tell you, you have been ruled out of order three times on that point.

Dr. Katrak proceeding Secondly, will it be advisable to proceed with this election.

The President: I tell you that is out of order. Address yourself to the question as to whether Mr. Talyarkhan is competent or incompetent to sit at this Corporation.

Dr. Katrak: I say we cannot elect any one. (Laughter.)

The President: Again I rule you out of order.

Dr. Katrak: I want to say that we should send the matter back to the University.

The President: Can you point to any clause in the Act which justifies us in doing this.

Dr. Katrak: If we don't proceed with the election——

The President: Why not? I say you are out of order, and must abide by the ruling of the President. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Katrak: I think it is a question of opinion. Proceeding, he said, that in the interests of the Corporation the question arose whether they would not do better to send the matter back to the University. So many candidates were coming forward now to contest seats, and public were waking up to the sense of their responsibility in Municipal matters, and it behoved them as representatives of the Corporation to encourage that healthy spirit. He, therefore, considered that as the power that was given to them was discretional not compulsory they should leave the matter as it stood. The Chairman had ruled him out of order in the matter, but he must say he was in order. (Hisses and cries of "Order, order.")

Principal Oxenham considered that as the affair had arisen out of an unfortunate tie in the Senate with which they had no rules to deal, the Corporation should have both names before the Corporation. He, therefore, had much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Modak was a fit and proper person.

Captain Walshe seconded.

Mr. Budrudin Kur proposed Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia, and Mr. C. N. Wadia seconded.

The names were put to the vote, Mr. Kapadia being rejected by 19 votes to 14; Mr. Modak, by 18 votes to 11, and Mr. Talyarkhan elected by 22 votes to 7.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the letter, dated 9th March, 1892, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee forwarding a copy of the Budget Estimates of the school fund for 1892-93 in accordance with the Committee's bye-law.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Cotton proposed that the following Government letter on the subject of the proposed increase in the Bombay City Police Force be forwarded to the committee of the Corporation appointed in February last.

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, 2nd March, 1892.

To the PRESIDENT, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 13313, dated 25th February, 1892, to the address of the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, stating that the Corporation had appointed a Committee to report on the question of the proposed increase of the Police Force of the City of Bombay, I am directed to inform you that the statement of the cost of the police since 1883, asked for in the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 24857, dated 22nd January, 1892, is being prepared, and will be supplied as soon as possible.

2. With reference to that portion of your letter in which an explanation is given of the cause of the delay in complying with the request contained in this Government letter, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, I am directed to say that Government regret, if through some misunderstanding, unnecessary delay has occurred, but that his Excellency in Council has been under the impression, from what fell from the President on the occasion of the deputation meeting, his Excellency the Governor, and from the general concurrence in the President's statement expressed by the deputation, that it was acknowledged that Government should be held responsible for deciding what was a proper establishment of police for the City, and that the deputation had no wish to incur any part of such responsibility. His Excellency in Council has therefore, I am to say, expected that the establishment, already declared by Government to be necessary, would have been accepted by the Corporation in reply to the reference ordered by the Government of India, and which was made in Government letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, to your address.

3. The statements asked for will, as stated in paragraph 1, be forwarded to you when ready; but, I am to say, that Government, in supplying them, would deprecate the suggestion that the cost of the force for the last ten years should influence a decision as to what is the establishment necessary for the safety of the City at this moment and for the immediate future.—I have, &c., A. SHERWAN, Acting Secretary to Government.

Mr. Cotton said that as far as he remembered what was mentioned in the second para. of the letter was perfectly correct. He remembered the deputation which then waited upon his Excellency the Governor saying that Government should be held responsible for deciding what was a proper establishment of police for the City, and that the deputation had no wish to incur any part of such responsibility. He thought that the committee would take it into their consideration that the Corporation could not make themselves responsible for the efficiency of the police, but that the whole responsibility should lie with Government.

Mr. Nanu N. Kothare seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH AT MOMBADEVI.

The Corporation considered letter No. 28633, dated 7th March, 1892, from the Commissioner, stating that he has received proposals for the erection of a drinking fountain and cattle trough at Mombadevi on or about the site now occupied by a small fountain, forwarding plan and specification of the proposed work and recommending that sanction be given to the occupation of the ground required (20 square yards or thereabout) and to a free supply of water, subject to the work being carried out to the Commissioner's satisfaction, and in accordance with prescribed directions. The fountain and trough, when erected to be handed over to the Corporation.

On the motion of Mr. Shroff the necessary sanction was given.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 13803, dated 9th March, 1892, as under:—

"That, the report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1891, be forwarded to the Corporation, and that their attention be specially invited to the last paragraph of the report, relating to the disposal of town sweepings."

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the report be recorded.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the omission in the report of deaths caused by puerperal fever, which was due to sewer gases, and whooping cough.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would draw the Health Officer's attention to the omissions referred to by Dr. Cowasjee. Speaking about the disposal of town sweepings, the Commissioner said that there were many schemes, one of them being the conveying of the sweepings to Chimboor by means of a subterranean railway. The scheme was good in itself, but the question was whether the finances of the Corporation would admit of carrying out such a scheme.

The report was then recorded.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Corporation next considered a letter, dated February, 1892, to the President from the Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed in London in reference to the Chicago International Exhibition of 1893, and it was resolved on the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban that the Secretary be informed that his letter together with the other documents forwarded therewith had been laid before the Corporation, and if the Corporation were aware of any form of manufacturers who desired to be represented at Chicago, they would be requested as desired to communicate with them.

THANKS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, the Corporation recorded the letter No. 38, dated Malabar Point, 10th March, 1892, from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter No. 13786, dated 8th March, 1892, conveying the thanks of the Municipality to H. E. the Governor, in connection with the proposed opening of the Tansa Water-Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

The Corporation, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

AT 3-30 a.m., on the 26th March, the alarm was sounded in the Fort. The cause of the alarm was an attempt by the Lushais to set fire to the Fort. Fortunately a Havildar of the frontier Police, going his rounds, came upon them in the act of thrusting a lighted fuse through the stockade. He made a dash at them, but they got away down the side of the fort at a point where the ground was very preciptous, and were lost in the jungle. At 6-30 a.m., Lieutenant Clark, Transport Officer, with a convoy of 200 Goorkha coolies, escorted by 58 frontier police, under Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, left Lungleh for Vansanga's village, where Captain Shakespeare was stockaded. We marched to the Klonk and halted the night there. The following day we marched to the Chi-ti-lui, where we spent the night. Lalthangbunga came to our camp and assured us of his friendship. He also told us that the hostile Lushais intended attacking us at the Van Var, where we were going to halt the next night. We left our camp at the Chi-ti-lui at 5 A.M. on the 28th. Directly we had started a very heavy thunderstorm came on which lasted about an hour and a-half, and drenched us to the skin. We reached Lalthangbunga's village about 7 A. M. He again told us we were certain to be attacked. Some Lushais who were carrying the dak were afraid to go on with us. This looked bad. We determined to give the Lushais the slip if possible, so arranged to march right on to Lallova's village, which was friendly, instead of stopping the night at the Van Var. This proved a successful move, as we reached Lallova's village, our convoy having been unmolested. At about 2 P M., on arrival at Lallova's villages we heard from Captain Shakespeare that as the Lushais were bent on attacking our convoy between Lallova's and Vansanga's villages we were not to move from the village until he had arrived with an additional escort. The following morning, the 29th, Captain Shakespeare, accompanied by Lieutenant Boileau, R. E., and 50 rifles, arrived at Lallova's village from Vansanga's village, having come by a circuitous route through the jungle. We all started about 9 A.M. for Vansanga's village, which we reached safely, not having come across any of the enemy. We imagined they must have gone down to the Van Var with the hope of catching our convoy. If such was the case they were nicely sold. On the 31st, Lieutenant Boileau, Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, Lieutenant Clerk and Dr. Mangavan, with 100 Frontier Police, started off at 4-45 A. M. to hunt up Lushais and burn as much *dhan* as we could find stored in the neigbourhood of Zantey and Laltona's country. We were very sucessful in finding large quantities of *dhan*, all of which we burnt. About 7 p.m., when it was just getting dark, we came upon a small village, which we rushed, only to find that the inhabitants had all got clean away. They had, however, left behind them a large number of fowls, pigs and goats. All of us being fairly done after having marched about 24 miles, we decided to spend the night in the open, close to the village. The village, in our opinion, must have been occupied by people from Zantey or Vansanga's country. We were up at the daybreak the next day and proceeded to burn village, and also about fourteen houses full of *dhan*. We then marched down to the valley of the Van Var, where we had breakfast, and from thence returned to our stockade at Vansanga's village. We only saw five Lushais during the whole time we were out, and these were very far off. The burning of *dhan* is a very unpleasant job, but it is the only way of getting at these refractory chiefs. The latter do not mind their village being burnt, but have a great objection to losing their *dhan*. If their villages are burnt, they simply disperse into the jungle. Captain Shakespeare has fully explained to them that directly they submit we will cease hostile demonstrations.

On the 2nd April, Mr. Daly, with 60 Rifles, made a reconnaissance towards Daskoma, with a view of finding out the roads running in that direction. On the 3rd, Captain Shakespeare, Lieutenants Boileau and Clerk, with 150 Gurkha coolies, and an escort of 80 frontier Police, left Vansanga's for Lungleh, to fetch out more provisions. We sent 50 of the police back to Vansanga's from Laltova's. Captain Shakespeare had to go into Lungleh to arrange about relieving all the Frontier Police from garrisoning posts, and to put the men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry in their place. A detachment of 150 Bengal Infantry, under Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Carden, accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Hassan, having arrived at Demagiri on the 28th March, we marched from Vansanga's village to Lalthangbunga's village. On the 3rd we marched to the Klong. Here we met a party of 68 Frontier Police proceeding to Vansanga's, and on 5th we reached Lungleh. Here we found 50 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Carden, who had arrived the day before. Shortly after our arrival at Lungleh we heard that some Lushais had fired on our convoy working between here and Lower Lungleh. One Gurkha coolie was killed. His body was found to be fearfully mutilated, the ears, nose and lips having been cut off and carried away. Mr. Cave Browne immediately sent out two parties to scour the country. One party returned in the evening, having been unsuccessful in coming across the enemy. On the 6th, about 7-30 A M., we heard several volleys and shots fired in the direction of Lal Rouma, a friendly chief's village. A party was at once sent out, and brought back the news that some Lushais had ambuscaded our party returning from searching for the Lushais who had killed the coolie the day before. Fortunately no one was hit. The police followed up the Lushais, who had bolted, for some distance, but they all got away. The rapidity with which these Lushais move through the dense jungle is marvellous. Information having been received on the 4th that the Lushais intended making attacks on the line between here and Damagiri, Mr. Cave Browne sent out men to strengthen the camps, but the force at his disposal was very small. The total strength of the police present in the district is not much over 400 men, and many of these are sick. Ninety rifles of the Frontier Police are required for Treagear and Lalthuama stockades, at least 250 are required for a punitive column, and the remainder, reinforced by 150 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, of whom some are already in hospital, are not a large force out of which to find garrisons for Lungleh and Damagiri, besides guarding 90 miles of road, on which are seven transport camps. It is most fortunate that the chiefs in our immediate neighbourhood and on the line between here and Vansanga's are doing all they can to help us, both by providing coolies to carry provisions and by giving us information, which, up to date, has been most reliable, of the enemy's movements.—*Pioneer*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

APRIL 1892.

12. Tuesday—Second Criminal Sessions.
Annual General Meeting of Native General Library in Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Anti-Usury League Meeting, Vegetarian Society Rooms, Church Lane, at 6-30 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.
13. Wednesday—Second Criminal Sessions.
14. Thursday—Dance B. B. and C. I. R. Mechanics' Institute.
Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
15. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
16. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
17. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
18. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
Social Gathering of the Xavierites.
21. Thursday—Arrival of Lord Harris from Surat.
22. Friday—Oriental Security Life Assurance Company's meeting.
Departure of Lord Harris for Mahableshwar.
23. Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club race.

MAY 1892.

5. Thursday—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company's meeting.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.

10 p.m.	83·0

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	87·3

THE British Consul at Mozambique mentions that there exists on the east coast, south of the Zambesi River, reefs of pearl oysters. The greater portion of the reef is within enclosed waters, and as it has never been regularly worked, the pearls which could be found there must be of considerable dimensions. The natives in the locality of the pearl reefs occasionally find black pearls of great beauty, but their value is absolutely destroyed in consequence of the method employed in extracting them from the shell. This method consists in placing the oysters in the fire.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. EUGENE STOCK left England for Brindisi, on March 18, on a long tour in the East, upon which he has been sent by the C.M.S.

IT is reported that an electric railway is to unite Naples with Alfedena, in the Abruzzi, and that motive force obtained from the copious sources of the Volturno will be transported to Naples in the form of electricity.

A *Standard* telegram from Vienna reports that serious disturbances have taken place in Eastern Siberia in consequence of forced conversions of Buddhists by Russian Orthodox missionaries. A large number of the Mongols emigrated to China, and the rest took up arms, routed the missionaries and compelled the Russian authorities to take refuge in the fortress of Tiumen. The rising is spread over the Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and the great trade route from the Baikal Lake to the Urals is not available for caravans. This seriously interferes with the overland carriage of tea from Kiakta to Moscow.

AN extremely interesting discovery has lately been made at the Pirœus, close by the ancient Theatre of Zea, of a very fine Roman mosaic. An Athens correspondent describes it as follows:—The whole forms a square of about three yards, in centre of which is a circular medallion slightly over two feet in diameter, on which is represented in almost full face a Medusa head, winged, and surrounded with snakes. The head is of noble style. Details and effect of light and shade are admirably rendered by means of various coloured marbles, at least nine varieties of which are used, and by the minuteness of the tesserae. As a work of art the mosaic is said to be unique.

ON Sunday evening (March 20) as a train was approaching the West Hampstead station of the Metropolitan Railway, a gentleman was seen either to fall or to throw himself from the platform on to the line. An ineffectual effort was made to save him. The body, which was frightfully injured, was extricated with some difficulty, and taken to the Hampstead mortuary, where it was identified as that of Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas, the musical composer. It is stated that the deceased gentleman had been lately suffering from mental derangement, consequent upon a serious accident which he met with some months ago. At the inquest, which was held at Hampstead, on Wednesday last, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind." In Mr. A. Goring Thomas, says the *Times*, English music has lost one of its most brilliant representatives. Born in 1851, he studied music in Paris, from 1875 to 1877, and subsequently entered the Royal Academy of music, completing his artistic training under Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Prout. The influence of his French studies never left him, however, and all his music possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualities of grace, finish, and distinction, which are the best characteristics of the French school. An opera on Moore's "Light of the Harem," is still in manuscript; but his second production for the stage, "Esmeralda," has attained, most deservedly, exceptional success among English operas of recent times; received with much favour on its production by the Carl Rosa Company in 1883, it was revived at the Italian Opera some two seasons ago, and has been also given on the Continent. His third opera, "Nadeshda," was brought out in 1885, and at least one more, of a lighter order, is nearly, if not quite completed. A cantata, "The Sun-worshippers," was given at the Norwich Festival of 1881; an extremely graceful "Suite de Ballet," at Cambridge in 1887; and several other works for orchestras, with and without voices, exist, besides the large number of songs which have made his name widely known. Mr. Thomas's modesty and amiability of disposition endeared him to musicians of every party.

A LONDON society correspondent writes:—A new fashion, introduced last season tentatively and fitfully, is to be the rage next May. We are to be overrun by dancing girls. There are to be no more balls—lancers, waltzes, and polkas are to be obsolete as politeness, and programmes will become as rare as wedding cards. The new fashion is already recognised. Dancing-mistresses are teaching *pas de fascination*, so that when May comes, society shall be supplied. The new vogue has one unexpected advantage. A family of girls has hitherto been a sore perplexity to a manœuvring mother; but, if they can all be taught to dance, the *pas de quatre* becomes their salvation. It is so easy for the sisters to practise together, and it is so economic for their mother to dress them alike. Society will thus languidly do its dancing by deputy, and the Golightly Sisters get the applause and possibly the husbands they deserve.

MILD measures appear to find favour in the eyes of Mr. William Watson, of Haslingden, Lancashire, who on being awakened by his wife, the other night, discovered a burglar in his bed-room. The intruder being disturbed, promptly retired, whereupon Mr. Watson followed him down-stairs, and opening the house door for him, observed "outside is thy place." Subsequently a pair of clogs were found inside which the burglarious visitor had apparently shuffled off in order to ascend the stairs with less noise; and probably nothing would then have appeared to Mr. Watson more unlikely than that his visitor should return to claim his property. As a fact, the intruder actually came back, two or three hours later, and remarking that he "thought he had done penance outside long enough," added that he would trouble the master for those clogs. This impudence appears to have finally aroused the latent manhood of Mr. Watson, who, thereupon, "got his visitor inside, closed the door, and sent for the police." The result is that this cool house-breaker has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Sofia states that Shishmanoff, who, according to the revelations of the man Cristo, to the Turkish police, acted as agent at Constantinople for the Russo-Bulgarian Committee at Odessa, in organising the assassination of Dr. Vulkovitch, has arrived in safety at Odessa, on board a Russian steamer. Shishmanoff was arrested on Cristo's evidence, but his liberation was immediately demanded by the Russian Ambassador and granted forthwith by the Porte, without investigation either of the validity of the Russian demand, or of circumstances confirming Christo's statements. After remaining for some days at the Russian Embassy he was escorted to a steamer bound for Odessa by two officials of the Russian Embassy, and is now in safety on Russian soil. Shishmanoff is an Austrian, not a Russian subject. He is a native of Turkish Roumelia, and has already become notorious for the part he took in the Russian Captain Nabokoff's attempted revolution at Bourgas in 1886. He fled to Constantinople, where he was an employe of the Russian Post Office. He was furnished with a Russian passport. The news of his escape created a profoundly bad impression at Sofia, and increased the exasperation caused by the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch. There is intense irritation at the Sultan permitting Shishmanoff's escape.

THE widow of the celebrated Spanish novelist Fernandez y Gonzalez has just died in a Madrid hospital in the greatest poverty. Fernandez y Gonzalez took the place in Spain which belonged to the elder Dumas in France, and he made, during his lifetime, at least £80,000 by his writings. Yet he died a poor man, and his widow has found her last resting-place in a pauper's grave. Gonzalez's manner of composing the romances by means of which several Spanish publishers had become wealthy was interesting. About twenty years ago, when he was at the zenith of his fame, he was under a contract to a Madrid publisher, who paid him £15 a day for anything he might write in the way of stories of military life. At six p. m. he invariably turned into the publisher's sanctum promising to provide a certain amount of "copy" by six o'clock the next morning. After the visit he went to dine at a famous hotel, spent his money lavishly, and enjoyed himself till 5 a. m. Then he sent for his three secretaries and dictated to them, in turn, the chapters which made his name prominent among the writers of the day. An hour later he drove up at his publisher's door, his "copy" in his pocket. And invariably, on getting out of his cab, he said to the friend who accompanied him on these expeditions, "I say, pay the driver for me. I have not a single penny left."

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

THE PRISONER AT THE POLICE COURT.

WHEN Williams or Swanston was arrested, he swore at some persons for staring at him. He spoke to two ladies, who were on the platform, saying, "You need not look at me, ladies. I am not guilty." It was at one of the side stations that he made the remark protesting his innocence, and declaring that he would come back with his character cleared previously attributed to him.

The clothing found in Swanston's possession includes a superior greenish drab mackintosh marked "Royal Eclipse," and a thick dove-coloured overcoat. It is stated that among the letters in his possession is one from Emily Williams's mother (Mrs. Mather) in England. Much of his luggage has old steamer passenger labels pasted on it. All that can be seen, however, is "Sydney to Melbourne," or "Melbourne to Sydney," other labels being pasted over them, with the words, "Baron Swanston, Engineer, Fraser's Gold Mine, Southern Cross, Yilgarn," written legibly in a fairly good hand, but certainly not the handwriting of a well-educated man.

PERTH, SATURDAY.

Swanston was brought up at the Perth Police Court, on the morning of the 19th ultimo, and formally remanded for seven days.

In order to escape the crowd, which was very pressing, the prisoner was conveyed by the police from the lock-up to the station at an early hour. For about an hour-and-a-half before the court opened, the crowd in front of the court-house was exceedingly large. When the doors were opened, the people engaged in fighting and struggling for seats. It took a strong body of police to keep them in order. Mr. J. Cowan, the police magistrate, presided, and the bench was crammed with justices of the peace, while the solicitors' seats were filled. Those of the general public, who were unable to obtain seats inside, thronged about the windows, several of which were broken. Swanston, when brought into the court, looked anxious and care-worn. He looked round with a somewhat nervous smile. Inspector Waldeck applied for a remand for seven days, which was granted. Mr. Haynes, the prisoner's solicitor, applied for a list of the articles belonging to the prisoner which had been taken charge of by the police. The application was granted. Swanston said nothing when the formal charge was read over to him.

After the preliminaries had been finished in court, he was removed to a cell, a passage being made through the crowd, who allowed him to go through unmolested. He was kept in the cell until the crowd dispersed.

It is rumoured that the prisoner admits that he is Williams, but the police refuse to say anything.

In consequence of the reticent attitude of the police, from the commissioner down to the lowest grade of constables, towards the newspapers, a deputation of members of the press interviewed the Premier, and represented to him the extreme reticence practised by the police, not only in this case, but in all cases, the police having absolutely refused to give even the most trivial information to the press.

Sir John Forrest said that he was unaware of this. While anxious to do nothing that would interfere with the police in their executive duties, he promised to consult the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary, under whom the Police department is placed, and to see what could be done in the matter.

DEEMING'S CAREER IN GAOL.

The gleaning of full information as to the career of Frederick Bayley Deeming is leading to some extraordinary coincidences, and amongst these the fact that the ex-governor of the gaol in Hull, where Deeming was imprisoned for nine months, during 1890-1891, is now on a trip to Melbourne, is entitled to hold a prominent place. Mr. Webster, the gentleman referred to, arrived from the old country, the other week, by the s.s. Arcadia, accompanied by his daughter, and his visit, which is so opportune, has the threefold object of pleasure, gaining information, and a restoration of health.

Though Mr. Webster naturally took some interest in the doings of the man, Williams—his thirty-five years' acquaintance with prisons would cause him to follow the details of the crime—it was not until the publication in the *Argus* of the particulars of the marriage of Deeming, or Williams, with Miss Matheson, of Beverley, that he had any idea that the criminal was one of the men, who had passed through his prison at Hull. Feeling convinced from what he read that such was the case, he waited on Superintendent Kennedy, chief of the criminal investigation branch of the police department, on Saturday, and in a lengthy conversation gave Mr. Kennedy a narrative of Deeming's career in Hull, which corroborates all that has hitherto been published in the *Argus*, and adds some facts that are new and decidedly interesting.

In the first place he had not the slightest difficulty in identifying the photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Deeming, which the police now have in their possession, and which has locally been identified, as far as the man is concerned, as that of Williams *alias* Swanston. Mr. Webster first became acquainted with Deeming in February, 1890, when under the name Harry Lawson. Deeming out so prominent a figure in Beverley and Hull as an Australian wool king, a mining engineer, a diamond expert, and as suitor for the hand of Miss Matheson. When he took Miss Matheson to Hull, he scorned the railway as being beneath his dignity, and instead he used the best turnout the local stables could supply him with. His courtship was vigorously prosecuted, and was altogether successful, and at the time of the marriage he made Miss Matheson costly presents of jewellery obtained by him legitimately, and paid for by cheques which were honoured. Beyond these, however, there was the elaborate necklace which had ninty-six diamonds in it, seventy-two of one quality and twenty-four of another, and some diamond rings which were obtained by him on approval, and were returned before the beginning of the honeymoon. He did nothing dishonest prior to the marriage, nor until three weeks of the honeymoon had passed. Then he returned to Hull with his wife, and going to the jeweller's shop where he had been in treaty for the diamond necklace, he bought a tooth-pick, and stood talking unconcernedly to the jeweller about topics of the day. The jeweller, with the idea of driving trade, asked him if he had thought any more about the diamond necklace. He replied that he had. He liked it very much, and would buy it. He gave a cheque on the Yorkshire Bank for the necklace, and another for the rings and stud. "Don't present these till Tuesday; there will be a large remittance for me at the bank on that day." His cheque was accepted in good faith, and was presented at the time directed, but meantime it was learned that Deeming had taken the first train available for Southampton, and, on arriving there, had taken a Perth, booked by him six weeks before, on a steamer, bound for Buenos Ayres. The jeweller, who had been defrauded, issued a warrant for his arrest, and the warrant was executed in Monte Video without any delay. Deeming was returned to England, and after waiting awhile for his trial, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He entered upon his term of confinement, in September, 1890, and completed it in July, 1891.

During his incarceration he impressed Mr. Webster very unfavourably. He appeared to be a particularly active and dangerous criminal, and in consequence he was carefully watched and kept so much to himself that his criminal skill, daring, and aggressiveness might not be given any scope. He was several times visited by his first wife, who passed herself off as his cousin for a while, but subsequently admitted that she was Mrs. Deeming. The conversations of the two were, of course, always conducted in the presence of a warder, and thus it was that Mr. Webster learned that Deeming blamed his wife for telling the police where he had gone after his flight from England. He spoke so roughly to her concerning this that Mr. Webster upon one occasion remarked that he would not be surprised if he murdered her upon his release. Miss Matheson, who, Mr. Webster says, is a very respectable, highly intelligent, and good mannered young woman, also went several times to see her lover and "husband," and until she learned of his previous marriage she had determined, despite his disgrace, to remain faithful to him. He represented himself as a much injured and misrepresented man, and his tongue was so fluent and his brain so actively ingenious that he had little difficulty in persuading her to believe him. The first wife, however, was a revelation, and an insurmountable barrier to continued confidence, and, therefore, when he gained his freedom, though he had the audacity to try, Deeming or Lawson, could not persuade Miss Matheson to resume the married relationship.

The dates suggest the key to the late movements of Deeming. Being released from gaol, in July, 1891, he must have gone immediately to Rainhill, and having murdered his unfortunate wife and family, married Miss Mather, who subsequently met a similarly terrible fate.

Mr. Webster is intimately acquainted with one of Deeming's South African dupes. He is a gentleman, who resides in Bedford, and is the one, who was robbed of £2,000 by Deeming by the bogus company swindle. He says that in Johannesburg, in 1888, Deeming, with the assistance of another man who has never been brought to justice, promoted many companies. Upon the strength of flattering reports written by the one on the alleged inspection of the property by the other, supported by fictitious returns from trial shafts, and a display of real diamonds, obtained from jewellers' shops probably, this company promoting business "caught on" amazingly, and Deeming and his partner netted large sums of money. Between them they wheedled from a bank manager all of his private means, and presently, having appointed him to some responsible position either as manager, or on the directorate of the mines they disappeared. When the bubble burst the manager, though innocent of fraud, was thoroughly discredited, and lost his position in the bank. It is not unlikely that Deeming meant to enter the same business when he obtained the diamond necklace from the jeweller at Hull, for when he was arrested in Monte Video it was found that he had taken the diamonds out of the necklace, and had them stored away in his pocket-book just as he had had others when in South Africa.

CRIMES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

With respect to the Windsor tragedy the South Australian police have been most assiduous in following up the clues which they have obtained. Detective Fraser has charge of the case in Adelaide, and Detective Byrne is looking after it in Port Adelaide. From inquiries which they have made it appears that about the end of December, 1887, or the beginning of January, 1888, a man who gave the name of W. Ward, and who was accompanied by a woman passing as his wife and two children, arrived at Port Adelaide in one of the Adelaide Steamship Company's steamers from Melbourne or Sydney. They put up at a hotel at Port Adelaide, and stayed there about a month or five weeks, as they could not get a passage to South Africa, where it appeared that they wanted to go. At the same hotel were staying two brothers named Howe, and Ward struck up an acquaintance with them. They became very friendly indeed, going about to various places of amusement together. Ward at that time was regarded as a mystery by the proprietor of the hotel and the people living there. He appeared to have plenty of money and jewellery, and was very boastful. He represented himself as a gasfitter and engineer, and said that he came from Sydney. It was noticed that he was dressed remarkably well, and wore two diamond rings, and that his appearance was in strong contrast to that of his wife, who seemed shabby and neglected. A photograph of Williams, the Windsor murderer, has been clearly identified by two independent persons as that of Ward. The brothers Howe left by the ship Barossa, commanded by the late Captain Walker, for St. Helena, but before they left the Howes, accompanied by Ward, went to Adelaide, where the brothers drew out £60 in gold, in the presence of their friend. They were robbed of their money the day before the Barossa sailed, and they openly expressed their suspicions of Ward who was the only person who knew that they had the gold, and where they kept it in their room, which he frequently visited. The money was stolen on the evening of January 30 or the morning of the 31st, 1888, from a portmanteau belonging to the Howes which was in their room at the hotel, and was supposed to have been taken while they were at the theatre. Ward was an ostentatious, bragging man, and while at the hotel boasted of the property he possessed and showed two trunks containing a quantity of valuable books, plate and clothing. Amongst the books he displayed was one on Pompeii, illustrated with beautiful coloured plates. He declared that he would not take £50 for it. He took his passage by the Barossa for himself, wife and two children. His wife is described as a youngish woman with a dark complexion and dark hair, and one of the children was a girl about 5 years of age, while the other, also a girl, seemed to be about 3 or 4 years old.

In order to find if Ward is identical with Deeming, the police traced out the steward of the Barossa, a man named Geo. Henry Heap, who is now steward on board the s.s. Ferret. Heap positively identifies the portrait of Williams or Deeming as that of Ward. He says that Ward arranged with Captain Walker for a passage for himself, wife and family to South Africa, and joined the vessel before she left the dock, but that Mrs. Ward did not make her appearance until the Barrossa was passing through the Bridge, and then the captain saw that she was far advanced in pregnancy. He was very angry, and told Ward that had he known of the woman's condition he would not have given him a passage, because he had no stewardess and no lady passengers. On the voyage the brothers Howe again accused Ward of stealing their gold, and informed the captain. This becoming known on board, the man was shunned. When within a few days of arriving off St. Helena Mrs. Ward was confined of a male infant and was attended by her husband and the steward. Ward said that he would christen the child after Cape St. Francis. On arrival at St. Helena he agreed to pay the passage of the two Howes back to Cape Town. They went ashore with that understanding, but one of Donald Currie's steamers, which Heap believes to have been the Dunrobin Castle, put in *en route* for the Cape. Ward pretended that he was not going on in her, but just as the steamer was about to weigh anchor he and his family stepped on board, and the brothers Howe were left behind penniless. Captain Walker kindly arranged for a passage for them by the next steamer. Ward displayed a quantity of diamonds while on board the Barossa, and made a present of one to the steward, one to the captain, and two to the carpenter. He said that he was then making for the South African diamond fields. He represented himself as a gasfitter and engineer, and said that he had been engaged in that capacity at the Sydney Exhibition, remarking also that he could have had whole bags of diamonds there if he had chosen, as he was working there at the time of the fire. He mentioned that he arrived in South Australia by the s.s. Koroowarra from Sydney, and managed to get his diamonds ashore without the knowledge of the Custom-house officers. He succeeded in getting them ashore at St. Helena in the face of the Custom-house officers. Heap described Mrs. Ward as a woman of medium height, with dark complexion and hair, and from her accent he believes that she was a Welsh woman.

Deeming is supposed to have visited South Australia in the interval between 1882 and 1889. Two well-known residents of Adelaide are strongly of opinion that in 1887 a man, whose description is almost identical with that of Swanston, stayed at one of the best hotels in the city. He assumed a German name, and made a great parade of his money, "flashing" notes about. He stated that he wished to invest a lot of money in legitimate mining researches, but ommitted to fulfil any of his boastings. He is also rumoured to have lived at Port Adelaide about 10 years ago, where his stay was signalised by his decamping with a quantity of valuable goods belonging to a boarding-house.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL.

Williams, or Swanston, was taken to Albany and placed on board a mail steamer for Melbourne. Williams was than brought before the City Court and remanded to appear at the inquest. He would be committed for trial at the sittings of the Supreme Court on the 15th April.

THE PROPERTY FOUND IN WILLIAMS'S POSSESSION.

The following are some of the articles found in the possession of Williams:—Silver chronograph, No. 48,421, by Baume Longinese; two gold diamond rings; a wedding ring, medium thick, maker's initial N.; a parchment testimonial, dated 21st September, 1891, signed Benjamin Goodfellow, Hyde, Hampshire, addressed to "Baron Swanston;" a silver case containing a pair of lady's white silk gloves, the case engraved "Emily;" a silver cigar case; a double photo. frame covered in plush, containing two photos., one of Williams and a little girl about 6 years old, and the other a family group of a father, mother and three children, taken by Pettingell, photographer, 186, Lunion-road, Liverpool; and a photograph of himself and child taken by J. Brevbrook, of West Hartlepool; a morocco frame containing three photos, one taken by M. Kielland, and the other by J. H. Landnger, Rochampton, and a third a matuer photo. of girls resting against a tree; a pocket-book containing a small time-table of trains to and from Rainhill and St. Helen's junction, which bears amongst the advertisements on the card, that of the "Commercial Hotel, Rainhill, E. H. Short, proprietor;" the book of common prayer, 25th December, 1889, with "Emily" on the fly leaf. On a piece of blotting paper in the pocket-book is to be seen the impression of the words as follows:—"Rainhill, 7 | 8 | 91, yours truly, A. O. Williams," in writing corresponding to that of William's a member's card of the Rainhill Band of Hope, signed John Barton, dated 28th March, 1878, certifying that Emily Mathers became a member on that date; a Christmas card from Lizzie Gaiteskells to Emily Mathers; in memoriam card of John Mather, died 19th March, 1883, interred at Stann Church, Rainhill, 22nd March;" a presentation card marked "for Emily;" a cheque-book on the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, No. 815,281 to 815,510; a railway map of Queensland; a Bible to "Dear Emily with love;" a glove-stretcher; a pocket flask, with a monogram, "B.F.D." (believed to be Deeming); a seal, with two profiles; a book engraved "Bible forget-me-nots, presented to Emily from yours sincerely, TOM;" a gold sovereign case, with the monogram, "B.F.D.;" a silver smelling bottle, bearing the C.L.M. monogram; a silver locket containing hair, one side blonde the other flaxen; a piece of blotting paper impressed Miss K. Bonnatell; a sac coat, F. F. Curtis, Hull, maker; a chronometer watch, No. 750,180; nine ostrich feathers; a common prayerbook, "Emily from Georgie, 28th May, 1887;" a pair of woman's stockings; a boat guernsey; a lady's elastic belt; an envelope addressed by rubber stamp, "Miss E. Rousevell, Cambria-terrace, Cavendish-street, Bathurst, New South Wales;" a book of addres

LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, apropos of Lord Roberts's extension of time, has contributed an article, which we reproduce below, dealing with his lordship's military career to the *English Illustrated Magazine* :—

During the famine which in the winter of 1873-4 pervaded the densely populated region of Tirhoot, the head-quarters of the relief operations were at Durbungah. Day after day Colonel Burn's hospitable table was surrounded by "famine-wallahs" of all ranks and types—soldiers drawn from their military appointments to direct transport and distribute food, civilian functionaries, covenanted and uncovenanted, devising and executing schemes of relief, planters tendering their services and their carts. Most of those men I had come to know at least by name, but one evening the seat opposite to mine was occupied by a person who was a stranger to me. As he walked up to it, I had noticed that he was short and slight, square, however, of shoulder, and of a distinctly military carriage—his whole aspect denoting alertness and a wiry endurance. He had the air of quiet command one sometimes discerns in men who have seen much service when as yet they have not attained high leadership. His face was almost ascetic in its attenuation. Hollow temples indented and narrowed the lofty forehead that rose above the quick keen eyes; the lower section of the face was long, gaunt, and sallow, ending in a chin every line and contour of which betokened force and resolution.

Of poor Sir George Campbell, who sat next me, I asked whether he could tell me the name of the person who was quietly concentrating himself on his soup over against us. "That man," replied Campbell, subduing his strident voice, "is a man already distinguished, and who, if he has the opportunity, will distinguish himself much more. He is Colonel Roberts, officiating Quartermaster-General, come down here to arrange the methods for the distribution of famine relief. He won the V.C. in the Mutiny, and was always in the thick of everything." That same evening I was introduced to Colonel Roberts, and next day he detailed to me with singular perspicuousness his dispositions for the famine work, the execution of which he was to entrust to his chief assistant, the late Sir Charles MacGregor.

It was in the nature of things that Frederick Sleigh Roberts should have embraced the military profession. For one thing, he was an Irishman. For another, he was born in a gallant and distinguished regiment, whose bayonets have swayed the issue of Indian battles from Plassey to Lucknow. And yet again, he had for sire a noble old soldier, who began his service almost with the century, campaigned with Lake against the Mahrattas, fought through the Nepaul war, marched to Cabul with Keane and Cotton, and after fifty years of Indian soldiering was still a Colonel. The son of a warrior so staunch was bound to be himself a fighting man. Born in 1832, he received part of his education at Eton, thus furnishing another illustration of the truth of Wellington's famous saying. At the end of his professional course at Addiscombe, he got his commission in that fine service the Bengal Artillery, now merged in the Royal regiment. The outbreak of the Mutiny gave young Roberts his first opportunity. Already he was on the staff in the Quartermaster-General's department, and when John Lawrence put into the field the moveable column which was to dominate the Punjaub under Neville Chamberlain first, and afterwards John Nicholson, he was appointed to it, until the urgent need for gunners to prosecute the siege of Delhi impelled him to hurry thither. In the hardship, toil, fighting, and glory of the arduous struggle which ended in the reduction of the Imperial city, Roberts participated in full measure, and thus early in his career he had made for himself a name as one of the most promising young officers of the Indian service.

In the column which, on the fall of Delhi, Greathed led through the Doab and onward towards Cawnpore, Roberts served in charge of the Quartermaster-General's department. He had a signal share in the hot pursuit of the fugitive mutineers from Agra, and when Hope Grant succeeded Greathed, he joined the staff of the former fine soldier. During Sir Colin Campbell's advance from Cawnpore to Lucknow, Roberts had charge of the reconnaissance service, and led the advance from the Blumbagh to the Dilkoosha. He it was who guided the column of Highlanders and Sikhs from the Martiniere through the river-side low ground to the storm of the Secundrabagh and the desperate fighting in the interior of that enclosure. He it was, and none other, who, on the following day, in the face of a hailstorm of bullets and shot, planted on the roof of the mess house the flag, which was to indicate to Outram and Havelock the position attained by the relieving force; and who, when time after time the hostile missiles struck the standard down, replaced it as often with dauntless resolution. It was during the subsequent operations against the Gwalior contingent that, in the pursuit after the storm of the village of Khodagunj, Roberts earned the Victoria Cross by capturing a standard from two rebel sepoys, one of whom he killed with a trenchant sword-cut. After an interval of desultory fighting, he participated with distinction in the final reduction of Lucknow, soon after which he was invalided home. On his return to India he took an active and responsible part in the conduct and fighting of the Umbela campaign, earned distinction and promotion in the Abyssinian expedition, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier to carry home the despatches announcing his final success. His services in the Looshai campaign brought him his C.B., and on attaining the qualifying rank of Colonel in 1875 he was confirmed in the position of Quartermaster-General in India, with the local rank of Major-General.

It was in August, 1878, that Stolietoff and his Cossacks rode into Cabul, and when a month later the Afghan major in the Khyber Pass told Cavagnari that he had orders to oppose by force the progress of Sir Neville Chamberlain and his mission, Lord Lytton made prompt preparations for the invasion of Afghanistan. Of the three commands, the smallest as regarded force, and the least important apparently as regarded apparent opportunities, was assigned to Roberts, whose appointment to any command, indeed, caused some jealousy, since, although he was locally a Major-General, his substantive rank at the time was that of a major of artillery. While Brown had the Khyber line of advance, and Stewart was directed on Kandahar with secret instructions to make Herat his ulterior objective, Roberts's commission was simply to occupy the comparatively insignificant Kuram valley. But the opportunity came to him to fight the only battle of the war, and he was not the man to let the fortunate chance evade him. The Afghan position on the Peiwar Kotal was all but inaccessible, but he found his way to its flank up the rugged and precipitous Spingawai ravine, "a mass of stones heaped into ridges and furrowed into gullies," took the Afghans by surprise in the dim twilight of the dawn, rolled up their left, shattered their centre, and finally hurled them into headlong rout; maintaining the chase of them to the Shutargardan, from the summit of which he looked down on the Cabul plain, the head of his column within fifty miles of Shere Ali's capital. Wintering in the Kuram valley, the melting of the snow found him in the spring of 1879 again advanced to the Shutargardan, his little army of 5,000 men concentrated behind him ready for the forward order he was expecting, when Yakoub Khan rode down the Khyber, and signed with Cavagnari the treaty of Gundamuk which constituted the short-lived "scientific frontier." While the war was in progress, Roberts had attained the full rank of Major-General; when it ended he received the thanks of Parliament, and the distinction of the K.C.B.

Three months later the massacre of Cavagnari and his people in the Bala Hissar of Cabul tore the treaty of Gundamuk into bloody rags. Lord Lytton promptly rose to the imperative duty with which, in the still watches of the autumn night, he was suddenly confronted. Ere day-dawn there had sped from Simla the message to Massy, instructing him to seize and hold the Shutargardan. Within twenty-four hours later, Frederick Roberts was hurrying to the front, charged with the duty of avenging the treacherous slaughter of the British envoy. India and England alike applauded the selection. The officers and soldiers who had served under him in the Kuram believed in him enthusiastically, and, what with soldiers is the convincing assurance of wholesouled confidence, they had bestowed upon him an affectionate nickname—they knew him among themselves as "Little Bobs." Ripe in experience of war, Roberts, at the age of forty-seven, was in the full vigour of manhood, alert in mind, and of tough and enduring physique. Junior Major-General though he was, even among his seniors the conviction was unanimous that Lord Lytton and Sir Frederick Haines had acted wisely in entrusting him with the most active command in the impending campaign.

He justified their confidence. A month after his tonga had rattled down the cartroad from Simla, he was in the Bala Hissar of Cabul among the wreck of what had been the British Residency, gazing with moist eyes on the scene of heroism and slaughter, on the smoke-blackened walls, the crimson splashes on the white-washed walls, the calcined bones in the blood-dabbled chamber where the final struggle had been fought out. Yakoub Khan was in his camp a semi-prisoner; the Afghan dead lay thick on the slopes and in the hollows of Charasiah, where Baker and White had so thoroughly carried out the tactical directions of their chief. Cabul was under his heel; he held its historic citadel; the Sirdars professed profound submission; the country lay quiet and seemed to have accepted its subjection. But Roberts was too well versed in Afghan guile to let himself be deluded into the belief that conquest was assured to him and his handful of 6,000 soldiers. In the great adjacent cantonment of Sherpur, Shere Ali had left to his hand the fortified winter-quarters which he wisely occupied and provisioned. It was not alone on his own perception, sound as it was, that he thus acted. His honoured father, during his service in the earlier occupation of Afghanistan, had strenuously struggled to prevent the terrible disaster which befell Elphinstone's army a few months after he himself had returned to India. "My father's experience," the General thus wrote to me, "was of the greatest help to me, especially in the determination to occupy Sherpur instead of dividing my force, and to collect sufficient food for men and animals, in case we should be overtaken by a 'December storm.'"

The "December storm" arrived. The old Mushk-Alam, the Peter the Hermit of Afghanistan, raised the banner of the Prophet, and proclaimed to the faithful the sacred duty of a *Jehad* against the unbelieving invaders. The Sirdars and Maliks merged their intestine strifes in the universal effort to crush the detested Feringhees. Cabul was the common objective. From the hills and valleys of the north, Meer Butcha led down the tribesmen of the Kohistan. From the southern regions, Logar, Zurmat, and the Jadran, levies were gathering below Charasiah. Mahomed Jan had mustered in the west the fighting men of the Maidan and Wardak, and from the western uplands was striding down towards the Chardeh valley. Roberts was prompt to realize that the projected Afghan concentration would entail serious disadvantages, and both experience and temperament enjoined on him the offensive; for he knew well that *l'audace, encore l'audace, et toujours l'audace* is the game to be played by the commander of disciplined troops against Asiatic levies, even when as now 6,000 had to confront 100,000. The gallant Macpherson routed the Kohistanees at Karez Meer, and then turned southwards to drive Mahomed Jan down on the muzzles of Baker's Martinis. But the Afghan leader was too quick for the Scottish general; thrusting through the gap between him and Baker, he fell on Massy's guns and troopers and thrust them back. Next day the Afghan standards were waving on the Cabul ridge. Once and again the resolute Baker stormed the heights with his Highlanders and Punjaubees, and the British flag floated from the Takht-i-Shah and the Asmai peak; but the cost of holding the positions was held too great, and Roberts wisely ordered a concentration within the Sherpur fortifications. After days of hesitation the Afghans at length hardened their hearts to adventure an assault. Through the mist and gloom of the winter morning rose the fierce shouts of "Allah-il-Allah," as the dense mass of tribesmen, headed by fanatic Ghazis, rushed on the slender defences behind which stood the thin line of British soldiers. Volley on volley struck them fair in the face; they recoiled, but again and again came on, and the morning was far spent before they accepted their repulse. Next morning the vast muster of tribesmen had disappeared to a man, and Roberts with his 6,000 had reinstated himself in the mastery of the situation.

Sir Donald Stewart had marched up from Kandahar, fighting as he came the fierce battle of Ahmed Khel, and winning the easier victory of Urzoo; Lepel Griffin had coaxed Abdurrahman into the acceptance of the vacant Ameership; and the army of Cabul was on the eve of evacuating Afghanistan, when the news came of the disaster of Maiwand and the imminent danger of Kandahar. The duty was assigned to Roberts of leading the force which he was to conduct on that memorable march which has made his name immortal. The 305 miles of this strenuous march were covered in twenty days, including one rest day; the average daily distance accomplished was a fraction over fifteen miles. For his immunity from opposition Roberts was indebted to the stern lessons given by Stewart at Ahmed Khel and Urzoo; but it must be noted that he had no assurance of exemption from molestation, and that he marched ever ready to fight. It will long be remembered among us how, when he had started on the long swift march, the suspense as to its issue grew and swelled till the strain became intense. For the days passed and there came no news of Roberts and of the 10,000 brave men with whom the wise, daring little chief had cut loose from any base, and struck for his goal through a region teeming with fanaticism and bitter hostility. The pessimists held him to be rushing on his ruin. But Roberts marched light; he lived on what the country supplied; he gave the tribesmen no time to concentrate against him; and two days in advance of the time he had set himself he reached Kandahar, retrieved Maiwand by the utter defeat of Ayoub, and earned for himself undying fame.

He came home for a while to tell us some home-truths out of his experience regarding our military methods, and then went back to India as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army. When Sir Donald Stewart's time was up, he succeeded that grand soldier in the command-in-chief in India, and promptly took up the good work of his predecessor, which had for its aim the adequate protection of the north-western frontier of our Indian Empire. His term of office has been distinguished by the reforms he has introduced, and is still carrying out. It seems as if, could he be induced to consent, he might have the life-tenure of his Indian command.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Short Causes.

534-91—K J Mantree—For paupers—Moodibai and another vs Krushnanath Narayan Kirtikar—Balkrishna and P.
511-91—Payne G and S—Khoomaja Vuctajee and others vs Govindrao Soorarao Inamdar.
3-92—Macfarlane E and H—Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina vs Mahomed Hajee Abdoola.
14-92—Payne, G and S—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Genapa Gadha and another.
94-92—E Wilkin—Jetha Dhunjee vs Jethibai and another.
103-92—Edgelow and G—Elizabeth Alice Proctor vs Richard Davidson and another.
124-92—Little, S F and N—Khan Bahadur Sorabjee Merwanjee vs Samuel Esajee.
126-92—Conroy and B—Mareks and Co, Ld vs Byramjee Jijibhoy—Edgelow and G.
133-92—Nanu and H—Amba Dana and others vs Abdool Tyeb Futtehally.
137-92—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sasoon and others vs Bhimjee Bhanjee.
Postponed Long Causes.
167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.
469-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Dowjee Canjee vs Joshi Dowjee Ashu—Nanu and H.
Defended New Long Causes.
27-92—K J Mantri—Balajee Ramjee Khedker vs Ramjee Vishram Chawan and another—Janardhan and A.
56-92—Mansukla D and J—Shankerprasad Huriprasad vs Vijbhoocandas Nagardas—In person.
68-92—Chalk, W and S—Hurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohi—Crawford, B and C.
403-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D.
457-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.
392-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabaw vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.
143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhai Habibhai vs Malvi Hidayetoola bin Malvi Basaratoola and others—Ardeshir, H and D and M D J.
To Speak to the Minutes of an Order.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Mancekjee Damaunwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhai Chamarbagwalla—In person.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Waghjee Korejee—Little, S F and N.
107-92—M N Saklatwalla—Waghjee Hanmantrao vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Moose—Roughton and B.
593-91—A F Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs H H Shrimunt Mulharrao Holkar and others—T and D, M H Khan.
95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J G Cama.
71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzzabai vs Hona Goolam Hossein Hydenali—M H Khan.
524-30—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godavaribai—Bhaishunker and K.
78-92—Edgelow and G—Vijbhoocandas Nagardas vs Sunkerprasad and Ariprasad and another—M D and J.
78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chiminiram Mirjamul vs Kikabhai Motibhai—Bhaishunker and K.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th April, as compared with the statement of the 2nd April, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 2. Rs.	April 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,04,852	49,26,474
Do. do. at Branches	60,86,613	60,48,799
Other Deposits	3,09,70,310	3,08,20,039
Post Bills	6,862	6,862
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,41,931	31,97,134
Rs.	6,07,60,568	5,84,49,303
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	121,05,405	1,21,53,914
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,23,935	86,64,152
Loans do. do.	77,57,980	79,01,679
Current Accounts overdrawn	936	1,491
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,58,25,636	1,57,43,500
Stamps, &c.	21,53	21,661
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,883		
Applied in reduction 3,85,050	2,92,833	3,92,383
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks.	2,38,595	2,52,101
Cash and Currency Notes	1,47,74,175	1,33,18,301
Rs.	6,07,60,598	5,84,49,303

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Guayacan, 878 tons, Capt J Steele, cleared yesterday for Australia, in ballast.

THE s s Mount Edgcumbe, 1,071 tons, Capt J Protheroe, cleared yesterday for Calicut, in ballast.

THE s s Arara, 2,481 tons, Capt D Mackinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim (4th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Capt L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Madame Pernet, Mr Katz, Mr F Guyon, Mr Edward Fallet, Mr H W Bladchard, Mr and Mrs Vacher, Mr Robert Boileau, Mr Nazir Hoosein, Mrs Barrial and Mrs Oliver and child. For Karachi—Mr Biddoet. For Aden—Mr Helaers. For different ports—80 deck.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Arara (s)	Mackinlay	Perim, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.
	Guayacan (s)	Steele	Australia.
	Mt. Edgcumbe (s)	Protheroe	Calicut.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Falls of Inversnaid, for Trieste and Venice.
" Siam, for Aden.
" Tyndale, for St. Nazaire.
" City of Dundee, for Karachi.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Arara, for Marseilles.
" Aisla Craig, for Dunkirk.

KARACHI.

March. ARRIVALS.
30 Kilwa s.....Forbes.....Bombay.
April.
2 Hoseinee s.....Raffin.....Persian Gulf.
Pachumba s.....Russell.....Bombay via C. Coast.
Niagara s.....McConachie...Liverpool & Glasgow.
3 H. Bolckow s.....Hardcastle....Bombay.
4 Urbino s.....Kerr.....Hull.
Esemplo ship.....Petrina.....Mauritius.
Karagola s.....Tice.....Bombay via C. Coast.
5 Arabia s.....Gimblett.....Persian Gulf.
March. DEPARTURES.
30 Kapurthala s....Rothwell.....Bombay via C. Coast.
La Seyne s.....Blanc.....Bombay.
31 Assyria s.....Nailor.....Bombay.
Kilwa s.....Forbes.....Persian Gulf.
April.
2 Pachumba s.....Russell.....Bombay via C. Coast.
4 Hoseinee s.....Raffin.....Bombay.
H. Bolckow s.....Hardcastle....Persian Gulf.
Urbino s.....Kerr.....Bombay.
Treglisson s.....Blackie.....Port Said for orders.
Niagara s.....McConachie...Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Steamer Ly. Hall, Collin, Sir C, Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Karagola, Tice, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Arabia, Gimblett, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
Ship Esempio, Petrina, Esmailji Curimji, not known.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macleod s—5 cases silvered plate glass, A Gunny.
Aston Hall s—150 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 50 cases candles, H Lillachund; 10 barrels lubricating oil, M A Khoswalla; 9 cases perambulators, &c, M Munjee; 23 cases bottling wire, provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 12 cases tobacco, E Russooljee.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—2 cases printing ink, T Mahomedally; 17 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 4 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 11 cases ham, bacon and cheese, W B Green and Co; 27 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Malacca s—30 cases almond oil, M Amersey and Co.
Arroyo s—4 cases biscuits, N H Allaree.
FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—3 cases glassware, Treacher and Co.
FROM ALEXANDRIA.
Maria Teresa s—4 bales tobacco, D Macropolo.
FROM ANTWERP.
Malacca s—40 cases colored window glass, M Ebram
Arroyo s—260 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.
Brindisi s—61 cases window glass, C Essooljee.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 29TH MARCH TO 4TH APRIL.)

EXPORTS.

Purulia s. (Bombay)—111 cwts wool unpressed and 84 cwts cotton unpressed.
Kapurthala s. (Bombay)—3,172 cwts wheat, 9 cwts rice and 1,318 corges skins.
Pachumba s. (Bombay)—233 cwts wheat and 851 corges skins.
Kilwa s. (Bombay)—4,051 lbs tea.
City of Perth s. (Bombay)—401 bales wool, 9,856 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts mutton, 886 cwts barley, 2,000 bones and 150 cwts cotton unpressed.
Wistow Hall s. (Antwerp)—92,000 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—80 cwts wheat, 910 cwts rice, 382 cotton unpressed and 48 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Wistow Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,162 pieces grey goods, 100 pieces white goods and 340 cwts prints.
Rozario s, (Hull via Bombay)—750 piece grey goods.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—17,773 pieces grey goods, 14,496 pieces white goods, 6,800 pieces prints, 8,700 lbs grey yarns, and 5,500 lbs Turkey bar, rod, sheets, and hoops.
Nithsdale s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—240 pieces prints.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—30 pieces grey goods, 780 pieces white goods, 393 pieces prints, and 8,000 lbs grey yarns.
Purulia s, (Bombay)—207 pieces white goods.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—14,903 pieces grey goods, 16,700 pieces white goods, 4,708 pieces prints, 1,500 lbs grey yarns, 14,800 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 149 tons coal.
Mary Beyts s, (London via Karachi)—3,078 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, 12,679 cwts steel.
Lockaley Hall s, (Liverpool—36,102 pieces grey goods, 57,189 pieces white goods, 48,524 pieces prints, 54,500 lbs grey yarns, 22,100 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 1,579 cwts steel, 300 cwts spelter, 250 yellow metal, 3,748 tons coal, and 81 tons coke.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—22,291 pieces grey goods, 23,050 pieces white goods, 13,919 pieces prints, 23,900 lbs grey yarns, 14,100 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 72 cwts yellow metal.
Kilwa s, (Bombay) 1,613 pieces grey goods, 2,288 pieces white goods, 1,025 pieces prints, and 1,500 lbs grey yarns.
Country Craft (Bombay)—1,605 pieces grey goods, 2 pieces white goods, 26 pieces prints, 2,100 lbs grey yarns, 200 cwts iron bar, rod sheets, and hoops.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.
Watson, Major, Bengal, Suffolk Regt, on leave from Italy.
Thorney Croft, Capt, Bengal, R S Fus, on leave, from England.
Oswald, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, from leave, from Europe.
Burton, Capt, Bo, Royal Fus, on leave, from England.
Anderson, Capt, Bengal, 28th Punjab Infy, from leave, from England.

APRIL 10.
Rolland, Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty, from Surat.
Chance, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Mhow.

APRIL 11.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Panjab Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Kettlewell, Capt, Bo, Foreign Dept, on furlough.
Tritton, Capt, Bo Staff, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.
Peacock, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Khandalla.

APRIL 8.
Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Panchgunny

APRIL 10.
Watson, Major, Bengal, Suffolk Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

APRIL 11.
Thoney croft, Capt, Bengal, R S Fus, from leave, to Peshawur.
Elliott, Capt, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Capt, Bengal, 26th P Infy, from leave, to Peshawur.
Pottinger, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Hodgins, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once. Failure to do this delays the Chief Civil Master Armourer's report, without which the Capitation Grant for the year cannot be drawn.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

1. The annual Board on Equipment composed as under will assemble at Head-Quarters at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant :—
President—Major R. S. Brown.
Members—Major and Adjt. T. W. C. Leathem, and Capt. J. F. Baird.
2. "C" Company prizes will be fired for on the Coorla Range on Wednesday and Friday next, the 13th and 15th instants.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

3. Matches of the above association will be fired for on the Coorla Ranges from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive. The prospectus may be obtained and entries made by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters, without delay, their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, it has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREASURE & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.
Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... „ 1,02,80,996
FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 83, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

"Vinolia."
The Choicest of Creams
FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH & DISEASE.
FOR
ITCHING, INSECT BITES, SUNBURN, PRICKLY HEAT, ECZEMA, RASH, &c.
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—*The Baby.*
"An Emollient Cream for the Skin in Eczema, Rash, Eruptions, &c."—*Lancet.*
"We are able to testify to its value."—*Hospital Gazette.*
"For rough hands it is invaluable, and is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."—*Queen.*
VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.
VINOLIA SOAP BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."
VINOLIA SOAP THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."
VINOLIA SOAP THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."
VINOLIA SOAP THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."
VINOLIA POWDER A Soothing, Soluble,

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. Ferré, Successor to Brou, Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

GGENDEE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION HEADACHE CONGESTION

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY. Insist upon having attached label, printed in four colours.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Depositaire, ZERROT, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumpine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

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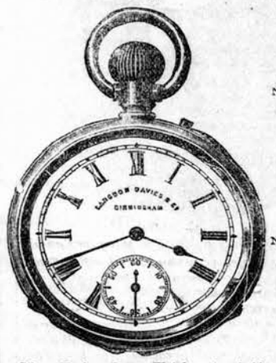

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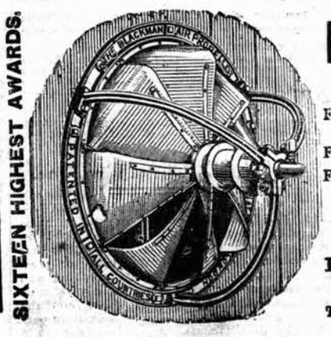

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